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PATIENCE DOW.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

Home from the mill came Patience Dow;
She did not smile she would not talk;
And now she was all tears, and now
As fierce as is a captive hawk.
Unmindful of her faded gown
She sat with folded hands all day,
Her long hair falling tangled down,
Her sad eyes gazing far away,
Where, past the fields, a silver line,
She saw the distant river shine.
But, when she thought herself alone,
One night, they heard her muttering low,
In such a child despairing tone.
It seemed the east wind's sullen moan;
Ah me! the days, they move so slow!
I care not if they're fair or foul;
They creep along—I know not how;
I only know he loved me once,
He does not love me now!"

One morning vacant was her room;
And, in the clover wet with dew,
A narrow line of broken bloom
Showed some one had been passing through;
And following the track, it led
Across a field of summer grain,
Out where the thorny blackberries shed
Their blossoms in the narrow lane,
Down which the cattle went to drink
In summer, from the river's brink.
The river. Hope within them sank,
The fatal thought that drew her there
They knew, before; among the rank,
White-blossomed weeds upon the bank
They found the shawl she used to wear,
And on it pinned a little note:
"Oh, blame me not!" it read, "for when
I once am free my soul will float
To him! He cannot leave me then!
I know not if 'tis right or wrong—
I go from life—I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

In the farm grave-yard 'neath the black,
Funeral pine-trees on the hill,
The poor, worn form the stream gave back
They laid in slumber, cold and still;
Her secret slept with her: none knew
Whose fickle smile had left the pain
That cursed her life; to one thought true,
Her vision haunted wandering brain,
Secure from all, hid safe from blame,
In life and death had kept his name;
Yet often with a thrill of fear,
Her mother, as she lies awake
At night, will fancy she can hear
A voice whose tone is like the drear,
Low sound the grave-yard pine-trees make;
"I know not if 'tis wrong—
I go from life. I care not how;
I only know he loved me once—
He does not love me now!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Reporter's Story.

The Evidence that Cost Cartwright His Life.

(Locke's National Monthly for November.)

How much the great public owes, for safety from imposition and for detection and punishment of crime, to the keen instincts of newspaper reporter, cannot be estimated. Indirectly, the record of one effort of systematized villainy tends to prevent the success of subsequent attempts; the description of a rogue in the local columns of a newspaper paralyzes him as far as that locality is concerned, and the hiding culprit has as much to fear from the knowledge the community gains of his exploits as from the search of the sleuth-hounds of the law. The grocer, baker, tapster, clothier, are made amateur detectives by perusal of their daily papers, and, in not isolated cases, take a thief while serving a customer, or gain a clue that often leads to the arrest and incarceration of an enemy to society. Per contra, the mistaken endeavors of professional detectives to suppress information concerning infractions of law, to invest their movements with an air of mystery, to conceal every spark of intelligence concerning depredations and depredator, are, in nine cases out of ten, so many aids to defeat justice. While I confess my inability to give more than the general statement of my first position, I could, if necessary, instance more than one case to prove the truth of my latter assertion, gained and garnered during a career as a newspaper reporter, extending over many years, in the principal Eastern cities of this Union. The great mass of criminals dread the publicity given to their actions more than the pursuit of officers; and they have, too, a wholesome fear of the vigilance, penetration and shrewdness of the reporter. They go out of their way to court his favor; give him information that all the machinery and ingenuity of the law could not extort; and allow him to penetrate, alone and unmolested, to haunts of vice and crime that are hardly approachable by the *posse comitatus*.

But, I started out to narrate a singular circumstance that happened to myself, wherein I was instrumental in checking the career of two of the cleverest and worst men that ever cursed the country, and, in addition thereto, hanging the chief of the partnership. I could not refrain, however, from giving a meed of justice where tribute has too long been withheld, and speaking my word to instill into my readers a sense of their obligation to a neglected, obscure, but vastly useful class of workers in the busy hive of human life.

First as to opportunity, and then as to means. I had been for some time night local on the (let us say) New City *Press*, "a paper of great circulation and unbounded influence," published in one of the chief cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Now and then a "tip top" sensation rewarded the weary midnight tramp around the several police precincts on my beat; but week after week my work was unrelieved, except by the stereotyped jokes of the men on duty, or an occasional "interview" with a convivial humorist, against whose name on the docket appeared the significant legend, "d. & d."

One night, Monday, December 4th, 1865, a bitter, blustery night, thermometer hugging zero, and whole drifts of snow driving before a hurrying Norther, I was warming my thumbs at the red hot stove in station six, expatiating on the stifling, tobacco and stench-laden air of the office, and receiving the congratulations of the lieutenant on duty that he only had "two freezes, a little suicide and a middling bad case of destitution" for me, when the outer door was flung open, and a patrolman and one of Fleetwood's private detectives came in, preceded by a whirl of snow and a well-dressed, gentlemanly-appearing fellow—a prisoner. It was a relief to notice that he was not drunk, for my experience told me that nothing but an ordinary spree or extraordinary crime could have brought there a man so evidently smart and intelligent, and the promise of a "big item," and one that would be exclusive, made me regret the less the slimness of my note-book. Pray, do not understand that a reporter glories in the perpetration of offenses, or gloats over crime; by no means would I wish to convey that impression; but, granted that anything *has* happened, the more elements of sensation it has, especially if he alone, of all rivals, gets it, the more it conduces to his good standing in his office, and the more credit he gets in its writing up. The prisoner, his overcoat and hat being removed, and his wrists freed from the iron cuffs, cast a quick, interrogative glance at me, as much as to say, "What the deuce are you here for?" and then, noticing the familiar nod of Ketchum, the detective, and noting something professional in my bearing, instantly made up his mind, seemingly, as to my business, and I observed an expression, half-way between shame and a scowl, flit over his face. He stood outside the rail, and in response to the questions of the lieutenant, said his name was Robert Hatch Miller; his age, 36; his residence, Philadelphia; place of birth, the same—"What was he wanted for?" At this, addressed to Ketchum, I sidled up to the desk, just in time to catch a wink and pursing of the detective's lips that I instantly interpreted "mum." Then I knew that Ketchum had, what he considered, no ordinary criminal, and, ransacking my memory for association of name and description, I concluded, rightly, as the sequel proved, that it was one of the Bank of Commerce robbers, who had been "wanted" for three months or so.

"He is not to be locked up," says Ketchum, "Gray will be around in an hour or so, and maybe he will go down to the Central Station before morning."

It was then after midnight, and I knew I could not wait longer; our office was two miles away, and Watcher, our managing editor, was apt to growl if copy came in late, so I followed Grady, the patrolman, out, warmed his innards at an all-night house a few blocks away, and got enough material to work up four or five "sticksful" of matter, about the time and place of arrest and conduct of the prisoner.

Twenty minutes past one, I was quite through my work and was bundling up to catch the half-past car, when Gray, the chief of Fleetwood's corps, and the prisoner, Miller, came into the local editorial room. We were alone, and Gray at once requested me to suppress the item; I was the only reporter who had it; no other could get it as it no longer appeared on record at the station, and all parties had been cautioned against giving out any mention of it. The arrest, said Gray, was all a mistake, and it was but fair that I should say nothing about it. I saw the foreman of the composing room and had the item set on the "dead galley," and reported back to Gray and Mr. Miller that it was "all right."

"Would I take something?" "Of course; on such a night, and to celebrate such an occasion. "A drop of gin hot?" "Certainly." And, singular to relate, the prisoner's liberality was directly the cause of his being hung by the neck. We went around to Barker's, and what we did and what I saw shall presently appear.

In the following August, I was no longer night local, but had been advanced to the more lucrative and agreeable position of special man—that is, I was assigned to duties, principally away from the city, that required the special presence, examination and working up of an experienced and trustworthy reporter. On such an errand I was dispatched to Milltown—a political complication, worth four or five columns, I think it was—in the early part of October. This was in 1866. I arrived about ten o'clock, on Wednesday;—it was the tenth of the month; I recollected it particularly as it was the anniversary of my birth,—and immediately started out to find my parties to be interviewed. I returned to the hotel just at two o'clock. Dinner was over—these hotels in country towns keep most unfashionable early hours,—and I would have to content myself with a picked-up meal. I was too hungry and tired to remonstrate, and in too great a hurry to begin elaborating the notes I had taken, to care particularly, and I was ushered into the dreary, grimy, fly-infested dining-room and seated opposite a man, the solitary occupant, a late bird like myself, who, however, had got so much the start of me that he was finishing his pie, as I sat down. He glanced at me, as everybody takes a look at the company around the table he sits at, and, without a trace of recognition or second glance, he concluded his meal, pushed back his chair and leisurely sauntered out of the room. He did not know me, but I knew him,—it was the prisoner of the previous cold December night, at station six in New City. On that other occasion, he wore a magnificent moustache, now he was clean-shaved; then his hair was profuse and curled, now he was cropped as close as a states-prison convict. No matter! it was the same man. The heat of the summer, now cooled to mellow October, could not account for any man's sacrifice of such a darling moustache and such a magnificent head of hair; may be he had been ill; typhoid fever, inflammation of the brain; none of my business anyhow. So my thoughts ran as I dipped into my cold, greasy dinner, and made haste to get at my work, for so much as remained undone at half-past seven would have to be done on the cars homeward bound.

That night, a robbery, accompanied with brutal and unnecessary murder, happened in Milltown. An aged couple, who lived on the outskirts of the town, and who had the reputation of being hoarders of money, were found, next morning, with crushed skulls, he on the hearth and she in her bed. The house had been ransacked, trunks broken open, bureau drawers searched, boxes tumbled about, and bricks had even been removed from the chimney back and hearth where the old man lay. This latter circumstance made it evident that the robbery had been wholly effected before the murder was committed, for the body had fallen directly across one of the holes made by removing the bricks. In the Friday morning paper I read the details of the shocking crime, little dreaming how closely I was to be connected with the events following and growing out of it.

As the months passed on, the man, and the crime faded from my recollection, as newer and more interesting circumstances in which I was more directly concerned crowded them from my memory, and in March 1867, I glanced over the report of the trial, in Milltown, of the supposed robber and assassin, not even impelled to follow the trial closely by the fact of my having been in the vicinity of the tragedy, on the day on which it occurred. I noticed, however, that there was some very peculiar evidence, put in to prove alibi, and that the jury disagreed.

On Sunday night, June 17th, I called at the office to see if there were any appointments for me, and found a note from Watcher. "Mr Williams will please take the 6.25 train to-morrow morning for Milltown, and remain during the week to report the trial of Hoffman; "and some further instructions as to amount of matter to be telegraphed, and amount to be sent by mail, and the hours for such dispatches. Then I discovered that there was a good deal of excitement about this trial, the second of the supposed assassin of the old couple; and that the leading journals, far and near, were represented there. My first action, of course, was to turn up files of the paper, and read every line of the report of the first trial, so as to proceed intelligently with the task assigned me. I learned that the prisoner so nearly escaped that the jury stood, for thirty hours, eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, and, finally, reported an irreconcilable disagreement. It appeared that three reliable, respectable and altogether unimpeachable witnesses had been summoned for the defense from Oldboro, who swore positively that the prisoner, Hoffman, was personally known to them, and that he had been seen by them on the day of the murder, in Oldboro, four hundred miles, and over forty hours travel, by stage and rail, away. They would have cleared him but for the evidence of the detectives, who worked up the case, that the prisoner was not Hoffman, but one Cartwright; that he had been concerned in many crimes, for instance, the Bank of Commerce robbery, attended with violence to the watchman, in New City, in the fall of 1862; and that they knew their man by a scar on the leg, where he had been shot while attempting to escape from prison, in 1863, he being, at that time, under two years sentence for obtaining money by false pretenses. The one juror who held out, was an ex-policeman, who took more stock in the testimony of the professionals than in that for the defense. Enough was known and to be put in evidence to convict the prisoner, if he was Cartwright, and to that end the prosecution had bent every energy during the interim between the first and the present trials; to defeat it, the defense promised to have such a cloud of witnesses that an alibi would be proven so surely that there could possibly be no other conclusion than the enlargement of poor, persecuted Hoffman.

Thus stood the case the morning I went down to Milltown on my second errand.

The trial began as usual; the ordinary higgling over forms; the squabbles over jurors; the objections to terms; the arguments on the legality of proceedings and jurisdiction of the court; but, on Wednesday morning, the preliminaries were arranged and all hands settled down to steady work. The case for the commonwealth was faultless, on the assumption that the prisoner was Cartwright, with the single exception, noted by Belcher in his opening for the defense, that it was not proven that the prisoner was in Milltown on that or other days immediately preceding or succeeding the murder. "Granted," says he, "that Cartwright was in possession of valuables known to have been the property of Mr. and Mrs. Asher, deceased; granted that he had hypothecated or pawned, sold or otherwise disposed of such property, as the able counsel for the people had fully and satisfactorily shown; granted that Cartwright's accomplice had made a dying confession, in which the terrible details were set fourth with a minuteness to make one's flesh creep, and challenge imagination to invent a more horrible combination of avarice, recklessness and blood-thirstiness; granted all this, and yet he would undertake to clear Cartwright himself on that very ground that no attempt, other than the confession of one, *particeps criminis*, had been made to locate Cartwright near the scene of the murder on the day of its commission. But," and the learned advocate went on to enumerate the number and standing of the gentlemen by whom he proposed to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the prisoner at the bar, "Hoffman, or Cartwright if you will, was in Oldboro on that 10th of October, and that my client, Hoffman, or, for the matter of that, Cartwright, is not guilty and must be acquitted of the crime for which he stands charged under this indictment." This cool assumption, by Belcher, that even Cartwright could not be convicted after the evidence for the defense was heard, rather staggered so collected a man as the prosecuting attorney and made an evident impression on the jury.

The first witness for the defense was sworn and heard before the court adjourned on Thursday afternoon. He was senior partner in the banking-house of Roswell & Mayer; he knew the prisoner at the bar; his name was Erastus Hoffman; no doubt whatever of that; he was in Oldboro on October 10th, 1866; no possible doubt whatever of that." Witness he produced two volumes containing the bank records of that day showing that Erastus Hoffman had deposited $835 and had procured a draft on Chicago for $500. "Prisoner at the bar was the man who made the deposit and procured the draft; witness was in the habit, growing out of his business, of taking particular notice of men, and had no doubt as to the prisoner's identy."

As far as I was concerned that settled all doubts as to the prisoner's innocence, without hearing any further evidence, and my report of the trial in the next morning's *Press*, was prefaced with an earnest assertion of my convictions on that point. On my report and expression of opinion, the editor founded an editorial predicting the triumphant acquittal of the prisoner, so that Friday morning's *Press* left nothing to be inferred concerning its views on the Hoffman trial at Milltown.

During Friday forenoon the evidence was all of the same character. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants, bankers, gentlemen of elegant leisure, and even a lady, a school teacher to whom Hoffman was attentive, stepped into the witness-box, looked into the handsome, frank, smiling face of the prisoner, who bowed gravely yet pleasantly to each, and swore positively that they saw Hoffman—"well, the prisoner at the bar, if you prefer it," (in response to a suggestion from the prosecuting attorney) in Oldboro, on the day and date aforesaid; and each and all recalled some circumstance or produced some document to substantiate or endorse what was testified to.

At one o'clock the court rose for dinner, and Belcher, with a copy of that day's *Press* in his hand, stepped briskly across the space allotted to the barristers, and, shaking me very warmly by the hand, thanked me for "the brilliant and truthful report I had so far made of the trial," and asked me to go over and be introduced to his client that he, too, might thank me for my exact and impartial treatment of the case, not only as a reporter but in my capacity as a commentator, and writer of the interesting narrative and description which preceded my daily amount of reported evidence. Naturally enough, I was considerably flattered at this turn of affairs, and I saw with pride the envious glances of my fellow-reporters at the press table. Under any circumstances I should have been pleased to be introduced by Belcher to a fine looking gentleman, wearing moustache and side-whiskers *a la* Burnside, elegantly dressed, evidently intelligent, and with all the bearing of a man of culture; but when it came about that I was to be singled out and introduced, still by Belcher, to such a gentleman, in such a pitiful situation, the object of the sympathies, loudly expressed, of the crowd that kept their seats during the intermissions of the court, so interested were they, I was doubly gratified, and bore my shoulders well back and head up as I kept step with Belcher, around the horse-shoe table, along the rail, among the chairs, fairly up to the dock. I marked the eager watching of the spectators who had not lost a single one of Belcher's motions; who had seen him shaking hands with me; who had noticed that he had "our" paper in his hand, (nine-tenths of them had read my report,) and who were half ready to cheer as I extended my hand on Belcher's introduction, "Mr. Hoffman, this is my, and your friend, Williams, the representative of the New City *Press*."

But the crowd did not cheer; on the contrary a rustle of surprised silence—I can call it nothing else—went through the room as I was seen to hesitate, turn almost purple with the rush of blood to my face, draw back my hand and hurriedly make my way out through the exit sacred to the officers of the court and the jury.

The prisoner at the bar was the man I had seen on those two previous occasions, the latter on October 10th, the day of the murder in Milltown.

What was I to do? I knew the man—knew him beyond a peradventure. Thrice I had seen him; each time with different tonsure; each time so unlike the others that, under ordinary circumstances, identification was impossible; and yet I knew him, and could swear to him, day, date and events. Should I simply confine myself to my functions as reporter and let loose a man, I then knew in my heart was a murderer, a dangerous man to society, or should I go into the witness box and tighten the noose that had as good as fallen from the man's neck? I sat at the table, where I sat eight months before. I could not eat; I could only think.

At half-past two, the court was again in session, and I in my chair at the reporter's table. Only one more witness to examine—an unimportant one—then the summing up. The case would be given to the jury before an adjournment; and everybody, even to the district attorney, knew what the verdict would be. The vision of the old man, lying with his blood-stained face on the hearth, and his gray hair sweeping the ashes; the poor old victims of bad men's lust, suddenly and without reason, hurried by violence to eternity, the whole course of the crime, came, like a panorama before me. My mind was made up. Hastily tearing an irregular strip from the sheet of copy paper on which I had been writing, I hastily scribbled these words, "Call Horace Williams." A puzzled look came over the district attorney's face as he read them, when the paper had been handed him by a court usher; soon a gleam of something breaking in upon his mind was visible, and, recognizing the source from whence the missive emanated, he rose as if to come over to me; but a second thought seemed to strike him and he resumed his seat, merely shooting a hasty glance of appreciation at me. I had half repented, half-determined to fly the court room, half-resolved to plead mistake when, the defense having declared an end of their testimony, the district attorney stood up and quietly announcing that he had evidence in rebuttal to offer, repeated the words of my message, "Call Horace Williams!"

The crier, obeying the dictation of the judge, bawled out my name at the top of his voice, and, amid the wonderment of everybody in that crowded court-room, I made my way to the witness box. I was sworn, and answered the usual questions which preface the giving of evidence. Then came the momentous—

"What do you know about this case?"

"Simply this—the prisoner at the bar was in Milltown on the 10th day of October last, and dined that day at Blankman's Hotel."

By the district attorney, "How do you know that?"

"I was at the table with him," and then I proceeded to tell how I came to be in Milltown; why I was so positive as to the date, and the circumstances of my encounter with the prisoner.

If I was flattered at the attention bestowed upon me by Belcher, and the consequent admiration of the spectators, I had no reason to be flattered with the regard in which the same body of men now held me. Contempt, surprise and incredulity were apparent on every hand, even the judge leaned over his desk and gazed at me, as who would say, "why your testimony won't weigh a pin against the alibi already proven, and you must be a presumptuous young man if you expect us to believe you." The district attorney, himself, was not prepared for anything so pointed and positive as my assertion, and hesitated, out of sheer astonishment, to question me further. But the attitude thus unexpectedly assumed toward me by my auditors put me on my mettle. The face of the wretched man in the dock blanched, and his utmost efforts at self-control availed him little. I knew I was right, and, without prompting, questioning or interference from attorneys, judge or jury, I proceeded. I gave an account of my first meeting with the prisoner, as Robert Hatch Miller, his visit to the sanctum of the *Press* and our sojournment to Barker's.

"There and then it was," I continued, "I noticed a peculiarity in the prisoner's face; a peculiarity so pronounced that I could not help noticing it, and so generic that it is improbable, if not impossible, that another man living is so marked. I can scarcely think that my notice of it was accidental, for I have a considerable gift of caricature, and my profession leads me to observe things which would escape ordinary, or even critical examination. At Milltown, he was differently attired, his face bare, his hair cut short; yet, I think if I had never seen him before, I should have noticed, as I did, the same undisguisable peculiarity. I never saw him closely afterwards until to-day, when his counsel took me to him for an introduction; I saw the mark again; I would not touch a hand I then believed to be stained with blood, and I abruptly left the court room."

By the Judge, "What is that peculiarity?"

Instead of answering directly, I preferred a request that the court should appoint such men as it saw fit, on whose keenness and judgment it could rely, and have them closely examine the prisoner, to see whether they could discover anything to identify him from another, who resembled him in such a degree that confusion or mistake as to person would be likely to ensue. I would give my answer, describe the peculiarity apart from them and in such way that it could not give them a hint, and abide the result. A proceeding so unusual and without precedent was instantly and urgently combated by the counsel for the defense; but, deeming that course prejudicial to their case, they gave reluctant consent. The prisoner was examined, in the judge's room, by the sheriff, a detective, and a clergyman, in the presence of all the counsel in the trial, and they reported that they had observed nothing unusual, except a tendency of the eye-lids to droop, but that might be the result of accident or emotion to which any man might be subject.

At this juncture I resumed my testimony, and settled the case by delaring that the pupil of the prisoner's right eye was normally round, while the pupil of his left eye was an elongated slit, or "cat shaped."

The hotel-keeper was brought forward with his register and accounts; he proved my presence in Milltown that eventful day, and remembered the man, as described by me, being there, also. "The prisoner would be such a looking man if his dress and cut of whiskers responded." In short, the prisoner's guilt was established, to the satisfaction of the jury, and Joel Cartwright was sentenced to death, and executed seven months afterwards. I was detailed to report the hanging, but begged off, as I regarded myself as the principal agent in bringing it about.

A brief biography and an extended account and confession of the crime, for which he was executed, was found in his cell, from which we learned the particulars of the deed, and the modus operandi by which he had been able not only to summons unimpeachable witnesses to testify falsely in his favor, but, in company with another, to prosecute a career of villainy and crime almost unparalleled. Joel Cartwright and Webster Hanna were members of a counterfeiting gang for some months before they met. When, at last, they did meet, their remarkable resemblance, the one to the other, struck them simultaneously, and an alliance was immediately entered into. Nature had formed them so nearly duplicates, that a very little "make up," as theatrical people say, rendered it impossible for even intimate acquaintances to recognize them. Here was the basis for bold open-handed crime, defended by convenient alibi. A place would be "spotted" by one and a distant date fixed. In the meantime the other would be "spotting" in another locality where he would make himself intimately known, and during the day determined on for the commission of the crime would make himself unusually conspicuous. Then, as in the case of the Asher family, operated by Cartwright, the perpetrator of the crime, and his distant double would disappear, meet, arrange a few preliminaries for defense or aggression, and separate. Why, at last they got so bold that Cartwright, in open day, less than ten miles from Milltown, sold, at a small jeweler's, the rings he had taken from murdered Mrs. Asher's hand.

While he was in Milltown looking after a "plant," his partner "cracked" the Bank of Commerce, and Gray getting a clue, but missing his cue, arrested Cartwright, who gave his name as Miller, and afterwards, Ketchum did the same and brought him to New City; there I first saw him; there Gray recognized him as answering the description of the wanted robber, and also as the wrong man he had himself previously arrested; together they came to our office and leaning against the bar at Barker's I noticed the gas-light shining on that particular and peculiar eye and said to himself "if I had to caricature you, I would bring that eye out strong." And from this circumstance arose the evidence that cost Cartwright his life.—*George A. Worthing.*

The Country Skool Mom.

[Josh Billings.]

She is invariably just about twenty-three years and six months old, and, remains rite thare for a term ov years.

She wears her hair either kut short or hanging around in ringlets, and iz as precise in all things az one ov Fairbank's improved platform scales.

She never laffs out loud, and seldum even smiles, but when she does, she does it accordin' to the rules laid down by murray for speaking out and pronouncing the inglish language korrecktly.

She is the very essence ov dubble extrackted propriety, and would rather be four years behind the fashions, in her dress and bonnet, than to spel a word wrong, or parse a sentence inkorrecktly.

She keeps a scrap book and an album, and would prefer rather to hav the autograff ov sum milk-and-water poet, than the name ov a good man to a sixty days note.

The country skool mom seldum dies an old maid; she generally gets married to sum man who haz but little edukashun, and he thinks (as he ought to) that there aint such another larnt woman as his wife on the face of the earth.

With all her precise phoolishness, her pompous knolledge, her sikly sentimentalism, and her allmost allwuss mistaking manner for matter, i respekt the country skool mom; she taught me mi letters, she waz pashunt when i waz stupid, she soothed me when i waz frackshus, and she often (good soul) give me a titbit from her luncheon at noon time.

May kind Heaven strew sum kind of happiness in her pathway, for she iz paid poorly, worked hardly, and the stepmother to everybuddy's children, she never receives from the world enny thing better than the most formal respekt.

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When the Centennial opens Philadelphia will have two of the widest bridges in the world. The Girard avenue bridge for foot passengers and carriages is 100 feet wide, and the bridge in course of construction for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad over Richmond street will have a span of sixty-four feet and a width of 200 feet.

RAVAGES OF A PESTILENCE.

How the Indians were Destroyed in California in 1833.

The following appears as a communication from Mr. J. J. Warner, in the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Star*:

I have read of the horrors of the London plague, and of the more than decimation by pestilence of the inhabitants of various parts of the world, in different ages, and of the destruction of mankind by the angels of the Lord, and by destroying angels; but I have never read or heard of such a general destruction of a people by any angel, good or bad, or by plague or pestilence, as that which swept the Valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, in the summer of 1833.

In the Autumn of 1832, a party, of which the writer was a member, traveled from the mountain down along the banks of the San Joaquin River and up those of the Sacramento to some distance above the confluence of the latter with the Feather River. The number of Indians living along and in the vicinity of the banks of the rivers, was so much greater than I had ever seen living upon the same area of country, that it presented a constant source of surprise. The conclusion was then reached by me that there was no other place on the continent, north of the tropic, the natural productions of which could support so large a population as was then living in the section of country to which I have referred.

In the latter part of the Summer of 1833 we entered the northern extremity of the Sacramento Valley from the Klamath Lake and Pitt River countries. We found the northern part of the valley strewn with the skeletons and the fragments of skeletons of Indians, under the shading trees, around springs and the convenient watering-places, upon the banks of the river, and over the plain, where wolves and coyotes, waddling from tree to tree or over the plain, their hides distented with unnatural fatness, had dragged and denuded them. From the head of the valley to the American River but one living Indian was seen, and he was the most perfect personification of solitude that was ever presented to my view; his wasted muscles, his eyes deeply sunk in their sockets, as if there were no brain within the cranium, emitted a dull, vacant gaze, as if astonished to behold a living human being, when he believed that all, all were dead, and he alone left, telling most emphatically of his utter loneliness, of how he had seen the destroying angel engaged in his work of death on every hand, and wherever his eyes were turned, until he himself was prostrated, not killed, but left to rise upon his feet, and wander about among the bones and festering bodies of his folk. The dwellings of the Indians in the numerous villages located upon and along the banks of the Sacramento River, and its tributaries, were void, and no foot tracks but those of fowls and wild beasts were to be seen in the lonely villages.

As we traveled southerly the skeletons were of a fresher appearance, and before reaching the buttes, and from thence southerly, the entire or partially devoured bodies of the Indians, in all stages of decay, were so invariably found in and about all the convenient and desirable camping places that it became necessary, in order to escape the stench of decomposing humanity, to seek our night's encampments upon the open plains.

After crossing Feather river, those villages along the Sacramento which in the winter previous were each inhabited by hundreds of Indians, were desolate and the abodes of ruin. The same appalling proofs of this dire calamity were constantly presented to us as we traveled up the San Joaquin. Neither biblical nor profane history has portrayed such mournful results of the march of a destroying angel as were presented to our senses as we repassed through, along by, and around those silent and vacated villages, which some ten months before we had seen swarming with Indian life and resounding with voices from hundreds of human throats.

Around the naked villages, graves and the ashes of funeral pyres, the skeletons and swollen bodies told a tale of death such as to us no written record had ever revealed. From the head of the Sacramento Valley until we reach the mouth of King's River, not exceeding five live Indians were seen, and here we found encamped a village of Indians, among whom the destroying angel was satiating his greed of human victims by a ghastly carnage. During the one night, more than a score of victims were added to the hosts upon which he had been feeding. The wailing of that stricken village during that night was incessant and most terrible. The sword of the destroyer was a remittent fever with which the victims were first smitten down, to be finished by a hot air bath, followed by a plunge into a cool water one. It was evident to us from the signs which we saw, that at first the Indians buried their dead; but when the dead became so numerous that the living could not bury them, resort was had to the burning of the dead bodies, and when the living from diminished numbers were unable to do this, they abandoned their villages, the sick and dying, and fled in dismay, only to die by the side of the springs and pools of water, and beneath the shade of protecting trees.

A Rascally Russian Sutler.

From the London Times.

During the Crimean campaign one of the principal regimental canteens in the Russian army was suddenly closed in the faces of officers and men without notice or warning. Prince Gortschakoff, furious, rode up to the purveyor and demanded an explanation, whereupon the latter replied that, instead of yielding him, as was commonly supposed, £20 of clear daily profits, his business was landing him in downright ruin, inasmuch as the greater part of his receipts consisted of false bank notes. The General, at his wit's end, telegraphed to the Emperor, and on receiving a reply told the purveyor that if he would open his canteen the spurious notes in question should be cashed by the bank as if they had been genuine. Armed with this assurance the purveyor briskly resumed his business, and labored in his vocation with such zeal and diligence that at the end of the war he had the satisfaction of being able to present for payment to the Imperial Bank £40,000 worth of counterfeit paper, scarcely any of which had really been received by him in the course of his dealings with the army.

RELIGIOUS.

England now numbers 2,893 priests, 1,453 churches, 86 monasteries for men, 286 convents for women, and 1,260 Catholic schools.

The Executive Committee of the National Christian Association, opposed to secret societies, have called upon all Christians in sympathy with their work to observe Nov. 8 next as a day of fasting and prayer.

At Mr. Pentecost's church in Boston the singing is led (not done) by a large chorus choir of young people, selected out of the congregation and trained by a competent leader. That is the way it ought to be led in every large congregation.

The Persian mission at Oroomiah reports a marked religious interest among the Mohammedans. A few years ago the Nestorians dared not even acknowledge to their fanatical neighbors that they believed Christ to be God. Now the Nestorian helpers, in their conversation with Mohammedans, not only affirm the truth, but prove it to their hearers.

Mar Yohanan, the well known Nestorian Bishop, recently died at Oroomiah, Persia. He was over 70 years of age; had been the teacher and supporter of Dr. Perkins, the founder of the Nestorian Mission, in 1833; had actively advocated reforms in his own church; had entered into marriage against the Nestorian rule; and in 1867 presided over the Convention of native helpers and representatives of the Nestorian body. His visit to America, in 1841, will be remembered by many.

The plain advice given by a colored preacher in Richmond to his congregation may not be needful in our religious meetings, but we have been in gatherings where some such direction was decidedly called for: "De fore part ob de church will please sit down, so de hind part ob de church can see de fore part, for de hind part can't see de fore part ef de fore part persist in standin' before de hind part, to de utter exclusion ob de hind part by de fore part."

Rev. Joseph Nee Sima, a converted Japanese, was recently, in Mount Vernon Church, Boston, ordained as a missionary to his native land. When about 19 years of age Mr. Nee Sima left his home in Japan, being determined to find the land of the Bible. Meeting with a Christian Captain, he was introduced to steadfast friends, who have given him a liberal education, and, having received the pardon of his Emperor, for leaving his country without permission, he now returns as a missionary.

The *Evangelist* thinks that there are some old issues not worth raising. For example: "What is the use of getting into a 'heated term' of disputation on such questions as Infant Damnation and Dark Fatalism, when there is not a man, woman or child in the whole Presbyterian Church who believes either of these dogmas? Everybody attacks them; nobody defends them; and yet somehow the fight goes on. Why should there be a flame where there is no fuel? It is absurd to charge either of these dogmas our Confession; neither of them is in the Confession. It is useless for any Presbyterian minister to preach or insinuate that they are taught in our Standards. Nobody who ever accepts the confession supposes that he is bound to accept these revolting figments."

The *Foreign Mission Journal* of the Southern Baptists Convention brings letters from the missionaries in its most important field—China. Rev. Mr. Hartwell, of the Chefu Mission, rendered important services as interpreter in the recent trial of Mr. Corbett's assailants before the United States Consul and the Tautai. The punishment of the persecutors and the decree of toleration for native Christians at Chimi were the results of the investigation. At Canton six converts had recently been baptized. The trials of one of them illustrate the difficulties attending a Christian profession in China. The man had served in a government office from his youth; but was discharged by the mandarin because he had become a Christian. His wife also was alienated from him, on the ground of his new faith and the loss of his old employment.

In Japan, aside from the Buddhists, who are by far the most numerous sect, and the Shinto worshipers, whose religion is the national one propagated by the government, there has arisen a new sect, which bears the name Kurodzumi. From the *Christian Intelligencer* we learn the following particulars in regard to this sect, which has now grown into almost national proportions. It originated in the province of Bizen, about sixty years ago, and has become prominent within the last twenty years, and especially since 1872. The founder of the sect was a Shinto priest, named Munetada, who kept the shrine in honor of Ten sho Dai Jin, the sun goddess. His revelation came to him after fasting. The sect has seven cardinal rules: 1. Devout performance of daily duties. 2. All persons without exception should be holy, none are unclean. 3. None should be angry or give way to excessive sorrow. 4. None should be proud or scornful. 5. None should be influenced to evil action by the bad example of others. 6. When in health, be diligent, shirking no duty. 7. Be scrupulously careful to tell the truth. Converts are exhorted to be cheerful under all trials, in view of the fact that the soul is immortal and that a new birth in Heaven is the reward of those who keep the seven commandments. The sect now numbers 1,000,000 adherents and includes many persons of education. Its value lies in the fact that it seems to point towards pure theism.

Advantage of Law.

A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. The neighbor, however, claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was continued from court to court. Time and money were wasted, temper soured and temper lost, but the case was gained by the prosecutor. The last of the transaction was, the man who gained the case came to a lawyer to execute the deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell to pay costs! Then, houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hands into his pockets and triumphantly exclaim—"I've beaten him!"

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Twenty-one foreign governments has thus far been invited to participate in the Centennial at Philadelphia.

"Perseverance of the Saints."

The History of Presbyterianism in Toledo.

Forty Years of Persistent Effort.

The First Attempt to Organize a Presbyterian Society—Its Failure—Repetition of the Attempt, and its Final Success—The History of Different Churches—Their Beginning, Rise and Present Numbers—Sabbath Schools, Missions, etc.

The early history of Presbyterianism in Toledo is marked by many vicissitudes. In this it is only like the city itself, which had so long a struggle before it emerged from seeming failure into prominence and prosperity.

EARLY FAILURE.

The Presbyterian Communion was the first to enter and found a church in the then village of Toledo. But this early society did not enjoy the success which attended similar churches in our sister cities of Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and Cincinnati. It labored and lasted several years, and then, as a Presbyterian enterprise, disappeared. The early records of the Session, which it must of course have kept, as is required of every Presbyterian Church, have disappeared also. It is not known where in the city the Church was formed. We have heard three different residences mentioned by as many different persons. If, at this distance, we seek an explanation of the failure of these early Toledo Presbyterians in that cardinal doctrine of their body, the "perseverance of the saints," it may be found perhaps in two facts:

The first was the general condition of the Presbyterian Church forty years since. The Toledo Church was organized in 1833. The entire denomination was suffering just afterwards from internal conflicts. These ended in 1838 in schism. In 1841, the organization in Toledo was lost. True, an attempt was made to recover it afterwards, but in 1843 it was given over, and for that time Presbyterianism here was at an end.

Had not those early members had their enthusiasm for their own form of polity dampened by the prevailing troubles, it is not likely they would ever have surrendered it. It is well known that perseverance and, as some say, stubborness, is a common Presbyterian characteristic.

But with this reason there may be joined the fact that a good many persons had moved into the village who preferred another church polity. Perhaps their influence had more to do with the vote to be independent of the General Assembly than the dark cloud then over Presbyterianism.

The surrender of the church polity, which had prevailed eight years, was not without a contest. But the Presbyterians were the minority. We cannot but admire their decision to yield rather than attempt two churches of kindred doctrine. For Toledo, in 1840, had but 1,232 inhabitants, and when the present Congregational Church of this city was organized in 1843, from the two elements, it numbered only 33 members. Moreover, the new organization regarded the minority, in that permission was given its pastor to be a member of a Presbytery, and the congregation agreed to such connection as was established by the "Plan of Union."

This "Plan of Union" has continued as a bond of alliance with many Congregational churches, as well as the one in Toledo until now. But at the reunion in 1869 there was adopted as one of the concurrent declarations, the following:

"imperfectly organized churches are counseled and expected to become thoroughly Presbyterian as early within the period of five years as may be permitted by the highest interests to be consulted, and no other such churches shall be hereafter received."

This makes the ancient arrangement expire the present year. Yet there has just been made an arrangement between the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies, which is well worthy to take its place. It is agreed that in all communities where there are but a few members of either body, and not enough for separate churches they shall unite and the church shall be of the denomination of the majority. This is practicably the same action that was taken by the two handfuls of Christians in this city more than thirty years ago. May the same willingness to consult the interests of christianity more than of any form of polity ever continue.

A PROMISING BEGINNING.

As long as Toledo continued a village no new effort was made by the Presbyterian body to establish a church. In 1850 the city had increased to 3,829 inhabitants. From that time it grew more rapidly. The Presbytery of Maumee, consisting at that time of ministers Crabb, Anderson and Emerson, and some ten churches, observing this growth, decided that the time had come for the founding anew of a Presbyterian Church. In the minutes of the Presbytery held at Williams Center, 2d of March, 1857, the Presbytery appointed Revs. J. M. Crabb and D. S. Anderson, or either of them, a committee to organize a Church in Toledo whenever the way be clear.

At a subsequent meeting at Delta, on the 1st of November, 1858, it was "*Resolved* that Rev. J. H. Baird be added to the committee previously appointed to organize a church in Toledo, when in their judgment it shall be expedient to do so, with liberty to act in this matter without the other members, if not convenient for them to attend."

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Rev. Jas. M. Baird and Rev. D. S. Anderson, met in the Bethel in Toledo, on the 27th of January, 185[illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M., and the way seeming clear, they proceeded to organize a church. Rev. D. S. Anderson preached a sermon from John 15, vi: "I am the Way, the Truth and the Life." The committee after the sermon, received letters from twenty-seven persons, nine of these were from different churches in Pennsylvania, eight from the Congregational Church Toledo, one from Ames Chapel, Toledo, five from members of other churches in Ohio, and one from New York city. These persons entered upon the profession of faith: "These persons did then, by rising and joining hands, agree and covenant to walk together in a church relation, according to the acknowledged doctrine and order of the Presbyterian Church."

This very promising beginning was unfortunately followed by reverses. Rev. J. H. Baird leaving in the fall of 1855, no man came in his place to build up the enterprise. The numbers dwindled until only six of the members remained. The Presbytery however continued its organization. Its name appears each year on the minutes of the General Assembly.

RENEWAL OF ACTIVITY.

In 1859, a little over four years after the departure of Mr. Baird, Rev. E. B. Raffensperger came to Toledo, and began his ministry to the first church April 29, (Sabbath.) The census of 1860 gave Toledo 13,768 inhabitants, so that there was plenty of room for the new church. There rallied around Mr. Raffensperger a number of men of position and energy.

ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

The legal organization of the church was effected October 12th, 1859, when, at a meeting at the parsonage, it was resolved, on motion of Hon. E. D. Potter, that five Trustees be elected. Hon. E. D. Potter, Robert Cummings, Samuel Brooks, S. Whittlesey and James W. Hamilton were elected, the first named being President. Of these, Robert Cummings has continued a trustee ever since, being now the oldest in official position in the congregation. The present Trustees are, Messrs. Perry Crabbs, President; Robert Cummings, Treasurer; Thomas Vanstone, H. J. Raffensperger, Thomas Jackman, William Cummings and Albert Moore.

The only ruling elder in 1859 was Mr. S. Whittlesey. Afterwards Jonathan Wood, Samuel D. Chamberlain and George Bennett were elected, the last being so far as known, with his wife, the only persons now members of the Presbyterian Church in Toledo who were also members of the church that existed forty years since. In 1871 Thomas Vanstoe, David Carruthers and B. F. Miller were added to the eldership, and the members divided into three classes, each holding office three years.

In 1870 Deacons were elected and ordained, who hold office in like manner. Mr. P. M. Ainslie, W. S. Plumer and F. B. Gilbert constitute the Board, and have in charge the church's temporalities.

PROGRESS.

The place of worship for over a year after the coming of Mr. Raffensperger, was Stickney Hall, upon the east side of Summit near Oak. In 1860, July 26th, a lease was taken for seven years of the old Bethel, the same place in which the church met five years before. This continued for nine years the church's home, as it had been its birth-place. Most of the money to secure the building was obtained by Mr. Raffensperger's personal solicitation among eastern Presbyterian churches.

In 1862 Mr. Raffensperger was given leave of absence for a year to act as chaplain in the Union Army. During this interval several ministers preached in his place, among others the present pastor, who was then a student and licentiate. In 1863 Mr. Raffensperger returned and renewed his earnest labors.

In 1865, the Church for the first time became the owner of real property. The lot upon the corner of Huron and Orange streets, 82 feet front and 150 feet deep, was purchased for the sum of $3,500. It was formally dedicated by a service held thereupon.

In the following year, an effort was made to secure funds for building, and a subscription of almost $10,000 was secured. With this a beginning was made in 1867, and upon April 28th, 1868, the stone upon the west corner of the building was laid. But the funds did not suffice to finish the walls, and the work ceased.

In the fall of this year the trustees voted to remain another year in the Bethel. October 1st Mr. Raffensperger resigned his office in the church, which he had then held for some nine years and five months, including his year of absence. The amount of work done by him in this time was very great. His energy and devotion in the cause of the First Church could hardly have been surpassed. The letter written by him at the dedication of the building last February, testifies that he is still deeply interested in its success. He is now the pastor of a prominent church in Cumberland, Maryland.

COMING OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

For five months after the departure of Mr Raffensperger the church elected no minister. The 1st of February, 1869, the present minister, Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, took charge but was not formally pastor for a year, when he was installed according to the Presbyterian rules as the first pastor of this church.

The following spring, monthly offerings to the new church were begun, and by the Sunday before Thanksgiving the walls of the body of the church were raised and roofed, and the lecture room occupied. Upon the morning of the day the pastor preached. In the evening there was a union meeting of the Westminster and First Churches in the room to celebrate the reunions of the Old School and New School bodies, which had taken place at the assembly in Pittsburgh the week previous.

In the year 1871, the work of building was resumed, and the front and towers of the church erected, as they now stand.

In 1872 the Pastor's study was finished in the tower, and the audience room plastered.

In 1873, the audience room was finished, and upon February 1st, 1874, was dedicated. Thus, by continued labor and giving, the church has in six years from the time the corner stone was laid, become the owner of the present property, which is surpassed in its interior beauty and accommodations by few churches in the State, and will no doubt, when its tower and turrets and other portions are completed, be equally pleasing upon the exterior. The grading and paving of Huron street, which has been ordered, with the ornamentation of the small public park fronting the church will greatly enhance the pleasantness of its surroundings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

For those who have not visited this church it may be stated, that the main features of its interior are the elaborate frescoes, done in flat ornamental style, so as to make complete harmony of colors, the wood-finish, which is entirely of black and white walnut, finished in oil; the stained windows, which were made in their main colors to match the frescoes, and contain Scriptural emblems executed for the first time for this church; the solid black walnut pews, with curved backs; the three galleries at the back, two of them raises above the third; the sloping of the floor and converging of the aisles; the balustrades in front of the pulpit, enclosing the choir, the Bible-stand and communion table, and seat of the organist; (the great organ, not yet purchased, is to fill the recess back of the pulpit, with action extended to the seat of the organist in front,) and there may be added the ceiling reflectors, three in number, two of which are sufficient for lighting, also the wide and unobstructed vestibule, with the front door ornamented by carved lettering.

The study of the church is in the tower, a unique department, and in the lower story is a lecture room, with eight parlors, or class rooms, opening from it, besides a refectory and kitchen.

The 162 pews of the audience-room are made to seat 760 persons. With the choir enclosure and galleries, 200 more may be accommodated, making the full seating capacity about 1,000.

The entire cost of the structure is much less than that of many churches of equal size and elegance. This is due to the labors of practical men upon the Building Committee. The amount of expenditures stated at dedication has been a little over $45,000. This has been provided for either by subscriptions or the 10 year 8 per cent. bonds issued in 1873. It places the church in good financial condition.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

Whatever records existed of the Sabbath School of 1855 have disappeared. The effort of the Church for her youth dates from 1859, when Robert W. Smith was made Superintendent. He continued until his resignation in 1863, when Mr. Thomas Vanstone was elected. Mr. V. held the office until 1869, when he proposed and carried the election of the Pastor as Superintendent, himself consenting to act as Vice-Superintendent. The records of the Sabbath School show a steady increase of regular members. The last report gives an enrollment of almost 400, with an average attendance of about 200. There is a normal class for the training of teachers, conducted by the Pastor, every Friday evening.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The Church uses the Church Hymn Book, and adheres strictly in singing to the music of the book. It is the object to promote congregational singing.

MISSION SCHOOL.

Some of the church's members at the invitation of the German Reformed Church, began to teach a small mission school in the little chapel of that church. The Superintendants were Jno. B. Stuart, George Nort, John McKee and D. N. Trowbridge. By the efforts of teachers and members of the school and the aid of the church membership and others, several hundred dollars were gathered for a school-house. This sum was supplemented by subscriptions obtained throughout the city. The church trustees purchased a lot and the present mission house on Allen street was built. Its cost to date, with the ground is about $4,000. In it is sustained a vigorous mission enterprise, with an attendance of scholars averaging nearly 150. It is in the midst of a very large Catholic and foreign population.

SOCIETIES AND CHARITIES.

There are two organizations in the church for social purposes. The "Ladies Society," was organized under its present constitution in 1870, and has had for its President's Mrs. Lydia M. Smith, Mrs. Judge Potter, and Mrs. John Cummings. It has, however, existed in different forms for fifteen years, and has raised a large amount of money for different purposes. The "Olive Association" of young people, which has had for its Presidents Capt. B. F. Miller and Mr. Albion E. Lang. There is a "Hermon Mite Society" of young folks, who have bought the Communion Table. The communion set was the present of Hon. Mr. Milligan, of New York City, through his cousin, Mrs. Judge Potter.

There exists a Woman's Missionary, of which Mrs. Potter is President. The contributions of the church to various charities, as well as to church support, are not definitely ascertainable. The church, however, has made an average of half a dozen collections annually to the missionary work of the General Assembly, in addition to her work at home.

In closing this sketch it is interesting to note that the people who make up the First Church are to day of like nativity with those who first constituted it. Of one hundred and sixty families, one hundred and thirty have come, with the exception of a few, from New England and Western States, from the four Middle States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Five from England, four from Canada, 15 are of Scotch and five of German origian. Of the seventeen Church officers, two are English by birth, one Scotch. The remaining fourteen, excepting one from New Hampshire, are natives of the four Middle States above named. It shows that the Presbyterian is still as it was in early Colonial times, eminently a Middle States Church. (For statistics see below.)

The following history of the Westminster Church is taken from the "History and Manual" of that Church, for 1874.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

This Church was finally organized by the Presbytery of Maumee, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, on the 7th day of November, 1865.

The occasion of its organization was in this wise:

On the 27th day of July, 1865, the following communication was addressed to the Pastor and Standing Committee of the First Congregational Church of Toledo, to wit:

DEAR BRETHREN:—You will remember that about one year ago an effort was made by several members of this Church, in connection with the Rev. J. E. Weed, to establish an Evangelical Church of like faith in the lower part of the city. The effort, though unsuccessful, received the cordial sympathy of the Pastor and members of your Committee. The need of such a Church is not less pressing at the present time; and believing that a similar feeling still exists toward an enterprise of this kind, an effort has recently been made to ascertain if there are those willing to go forth as a colony and found a new church. So much favor has been exhibited to the enterprise, that a hopeful feeling has arisen that it may be successful.

We desire to say to the Pastor and members of the Committee that one step should be taken in the work of establishing another church, without your sympathy and cordial co-operation. If, with us, you believe it to be an important agency for the maintenance of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ in the city of Toledo, we ask you to give such formal expression as will assure all those who may feel it a duty to give themselves to the work, that they shall be encouraged by the prayers and the blessings of the church you represent.

(Signed,)
J. R. OSBORN,
MATTHEW BROWN,
DAVID SMITH,
T. J. BROWN,
C. WAGGONER,
D. E. MERRILL.

TOLEDO, July 27th, 1865.

To the foregoing communication, on the 14th of August, the following reply was received from the Committee of the Congregational Church to-wit:

WHEREAS, A communication has been received by this committee, signed by J. R. Osborn and others, asking an expression of opinion and feeling by this committee in relation to the organization of a new church in the lower part of the city, to be started by a colony from this church, therefore,

Resolved, That this committee believe that the time has come when the interests of the cause of Christ require the establishment of a new church in the locality proposed, and that this committee believe that those who may feel it to be their duty and privilege to go forth from this church, should, and we trust, will go forth, with the sympathy, prayers, and co-operation of this committee and the members of this church.

(Signed),
M. BRIGHAM, Clerk.

On the 28th day of August, in accordance with a notice read by the pastor from the pulpit of the Congregational Church on the previous Sabbath, there was a meeting held at the lecture-room of that Church, at which 20 gentlemen were present.

On motion, a committee of three, to wit: David Smith, Charles Cochran and John R. Osborn, was appointed, to report upon the organization of the society, and to recommend the names of officers; and thereupon, after due consultation, the committee reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The time has come when the interests of the cause of Christ require the establishment of a new Church in this city, therefore,

Resolved, That we now organize a Religious Society under the following articles:

I. That the name of the Society shall be The Westminster Church of Toledo.

* * * * * * * *

III. That the following named persons be the Trustees of the society, to hold their offices until the first annual meeting, that is to say: Matthew Brown, Charles Pratt, David Smith, William A. Ewing, Lyman T. Thayer, and Hudson B. Hall.

IV. That Nehemiah Waterman be appointed Treasurer, and Ralph H. Waggoner, Secretary; to hold their offices until the first annual meeting.

* * * * * * * *

On motion, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted, and the persons therin named were declared duly elected as officers of the Society.

On the 16th of October a meeting was held by those interested, when, after an informal vote, (23 to 8), it was unanimously decided that Westminster should be a Presbyterian Church; and a committee was appointed to correspond with the Presbytery of Maumee, requesting that body to assemble at the First Congregational Church in Toledo, at as early a day as convenient, for the purpose of organizing the Church.

On Thursday evening, October 19th, 1865, the first prayer-meeting of the new organization was held at the Central Mission school-room, on Superior street, between Oak and Adams, with twenty-five persons present. David Smith was the leader of this meeting, and the occasion was one which will never be forgotten by those who thus united, for the first time, as a Church in social worship.

Rev. H. M. Bacon, then of Covington, Indiana, had been invited to come and visit this infant colony. He arrived in Toledo on Friday evening of that week, and on Sabbath, October 22, 1865, preached his first discourse to the congregation, which met for worship in White's Hall.

The Presbytery accordingly met at the place specified, on the evening of the 7th of November, 1865, and after having been properly organized, forty-one persons, being present, presented letters.

The church then elected the following ruling elders, to-wit: John R. Osborn and Charles Cochran, to serve three years; David E. Merrill and George W. Bliss, to serve two years; and Calvin Bullock, to serve one year. Those to be elected hereafter, to fill vacancies as they occur by reason of expiration of term, are to hold their offices for the term of three years. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. A. Adams, after which such of the elders-elect as had not already been ordained, were, by the Presbytery, ordained to that office.

The first Sabbath after the formal organization of the church, the Rev. Mr. Dunham, of Oneida county, N. Y., preached morning and evening. The next Sabbath after that, Rev. D. H. Evans, of Michigan, officiated.

On December 3d Mr. Bacon returned at the request of the members of the Church, who desired to hear him further. He preached two consecutive Sabbaths, and, at the close of the last service, the congregation remained by invitation of the Sessions to determine whether they should send for other candidates or engage Mr. Bacon, as a stated supply, for six months. The latter course was decided upon by a nearly unanimous vote, two or three voices claiming that, though not opposing the plan, they yet felt that delay was better than haste in relation to such important interests.

On the 26th day of April, 1866, there was a meeting of the congregation and church, in accordance with a notice read at two public meetings of the congregation, at which the Rev. A. Newton, of Huron Presbytery, by invitation, acted as Moderator, and Charlie Cochran was appointed Clerk. J. R. Osborn stated the object of the meeting, as fully set forth in the notice calling it. It was by ballot, decided that the congregation was then prepared to proceed with the election of a Pastor, and, on the first ballot, Rev. Henry M. Bacon was declared duly elected.

The question once settled, it was acquiesced in with the utmost cordiality. The call, having been accepted, the Pastor-elect was duly installed by the Presbytery, September 5th, 1866.

The number of the members of the Session was increased to six. David Smith was elected elder, December, 1866. The limited term was adopted by the Church, by which two elders are elected each year to serve for the period of three years. Two members have been removed, namely: Calvin Bullock by death, and George W. Bliss by changing his residence. These places have been filled by C. C. Doolittle and E. H. Wright, and, with these exceptions, the session has remained unaltered.

Since the organization of the church, the membership is as follows:

By letter	[illegible]
By profession	14[illegible]
Total	491

Of these, 17 have died, and others have removed from the city, making our effective strength at the present time, 306.

The Sabbath School, an important branch of the instrumentalities of this Church, has, from the first, received the special care of pastor and people, and has been successful in bringing many young persons home to the Church. Three Superintendents have taken charge of the School since its beginning: David Smith, who resigned because of feeble health; Charles Pratt, from pressure of professional duties; and S. R. Maclaren, who is the present Superintendent.

The School at present numbers 242 scholars and 29 teachers. The collections last year amounted to $288.99.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Chapel, a commodious room 35 by 70 feet, was built of stone, and finished with frescoed walls and windows of stained glass. It was supposed that it would accomodate the congregation for several years; but our fast increasing numbers rendered its accommodations too limited, and in 1871 a brick building was begun, which was completed in the spring of 1873, and on the 18th of May was dedicated to the worship and service of Almighty God.

The church edifice is 120 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and 52 feet in height. The floor inclines 2 feet from the entrance to the pulpit. The walls are delicately frescoed in French gray and pink; pointed ceiling, supported by oaken brackets. Pews of black walnut, elegantly carved; the organ of butternut and walnut, surrounded by a balustrade, which encloses organ and choir, all in the rear of the pulpit. Carpeting and upholstering in scarlet and drab. A door on each side of the organ gallery leads into the chapel, which is appropalated for the Sunday School, and prayer and other meetings of the church. A gallery, containing about eighty sittings, is over the main entrance, on Locust street, and a small portico covers the door on the Superior street side of the church, giving easy entrance to those who come from the northern part of the city. The church seats 750, not including the sittings in the gallery.

STATISTICS.

The Church has expended upon property it holds as follows:

Building Chapel, Furniture, &c.	$11,474 80
Church edifice, (including Organ, $4,000, Carpets and Cushions, $2,000)	47,255 45
Land, (including paving and taxes, $1,000)	6 695 22
	$65,425 47

It has also expended yearly for Church support an average of nearly $5,000. For benevolence and local charities it has given an average annually of $600.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This was organized in 1870, by Rev. Robert Edgar, appointed by the Maumee Presbytery. The object was to supply the south end of the city in the Fifth Ward. A lot was leased upon Broadway, and a wooden building erected to which contributions were made by members of the other churches. Mr. Edgar continued to preach for two years or over with many discouragements. The church afterwards has had occasional supplies. During the last year Rev. James E. Vance has devoted part of his time to the mission. Under his labors the congregation have bought a lot upon Knower street near Broadway, and removed to it their building. At a joint meeting of the elders of the First and Westminster Churches last winter, it was agreed that they should have a Superintendent for the Sabbath School. This has been done and Mr. Sprague has since taken this place. At the meeting of Maumee Presbytery Sept. 1874, Rev. W. J. Trimble, who has had a successful pastorate at Weston was appointed to the Third Church. Under his labors it is hoped the enterprise will advance in activity and usefulness. The statistics of membership are given below.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1869, Mr. Martin Koehler, a member of the First Church, began to prepare for the ministry under his pastor. The Maumee Presbytery, in 1870, gave him license, and the same year he gathered a small congregation of German Presbyterians in the infant class room of the First Church. In 1871 (Feb. 13th, the Presbytery ordained Mr. Koehler and organized the German Presbyterian Church, with Mr. August Philipps as Ruling Elder.

In 1873 the place of worship was removed to the Westminster Mission, on Magnolia street, as more convenient. There has been maintained in connection with the church services a vigorous Sabbath School effort. Gottlieb Freuerich, Sr., is now the Ruling Elder, and a very earnest supporter of the enterprise. An attempt is being made the present summer to obtain a lot and erect a small chapel. Many citizens have shown their interest in their German neighbors by giving aid to this enterprise.

The following table will show the official reports of membership made to the General Assembly from the organization of the First Church at quinquennial periods, and for the last four years. The first statement for Westminster includes simply the original members:

	First Ch.	Westm'r.	Third.	German.	Total.
1855	30	..	..	..	30
1860	31	..	..	..	21
1865	81	41	..	..	122
1870	152	199	..	..	351
1871	191	210	14	13	428
1872	211	217	15	15	458
1873	253	252	12	21	538
1874	275	277	17	36	605

It may reasonably be expected that by next year there will be over 700, which will be double the number five years since, and more than five times that of ten years ago. Unless the population of Toledo doubles in five years, which is not the case, Presbyterianism is growing faster than the city.

STATE ELECTION.

Full Official Returns of the Late State Election in Ohio.

Full official returns of the late State election in Ohio shows that 238,406 votes were cast for William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State; 221,104 votes for Allen T. Wikoff, Republican, and 7,815 for John R. Buchtel, Prohibitionist, for the same position. Bell's official majority over Wikoff is 17,302 votes. The official majorities in the several Congressional Districts in the State are as follows:

I.—Milton Sayler, D.	3,814
II.—H. B. Banning, D.	1,535
III.—John S. Savage, D.	1,182
IV.—John A. McMahon, D.	1,059
V.—A. V. Rice, D.	5,189
VI.—F. H. Hurd, D.	1,787
VII.—S. T. Neal, D.	2,225
VIII.—William Lawrence, R.	378
IX.—E. F. Poppleton, D.	428
X.—Charles Foster, R.	160
XI.—John L. Vance, D.	1,941
XII.—Long Term, A. T. Walling, D.	3,913
Short Term, Finch, D.	4,709
XIII.—M. J. Southard, D.	3,915
XIV.—John P. Cowan, D.	5,180
XV.—Van Voorhees, R.	999
XVI.—Lorenzo Danford, R.	1,236
XVII.—L. D. Woodworth, R.	276
XVIII.—James Monroe, R.	2,134
XIX.—James A. Garfield, R.	6,346
XX.—Henry P. Payne, D.	2,519

This gives the Democrats thirteen and the Republicans seven Congressmen.

ONCE MORE.

A Correction of a Correction—The Fair Grounds Appropriation Carried.

Recently, we stated upon what was deemed competent information, that the appropriation for the Fair Grounds was lost, for, although there was a slight majority of votes cast upon the subject that were "yes," yet the law, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, required a majority of all the votes cast at the election. A personal examination of the special statute providing for the submission of the matter to a vote, convinces us that we, as well as a majority of those who had thought anything at all upon the subject, were in error. The fifth section of the act—found on pages 190 and 191 of the laws of 1874—reads:

"SEC. 5.—At said election the electors shall have written or printed upon their ballots, "For Fair Grounds—Yes;" "For Fair Grounds—No," and if a majority of all the electors of said county, voting at said election *upon this question*, then said electors shall cause such levy to be made.

Now, as the vote upon the question stood "Yes" 2541, and "No" 2494, there is a clear majority of 47 in favor of the proposition, and it carries. In this opinion several of the leading lawyers of the city concur, and express themselves as in no doubt of the construction. So then, after all, the Fair Grounds carry, and commissioners can proceed to make the appropriation.

Columbus

RAILROAD ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 23.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad was held in this city yesterday, at which the following named gentlemen were elected directors: J. S. Farlow, N. W. Pierce, and F. D. Farnsworth, of Boston; G. J. Anderson, J. D. Chamberlin, and J. L. Moore, of Sandusky, and J. L. Burton, of Springfield. At a meeting of the Directors, J. G. Farlow was elected President, J. D. Farnsworth, Vice President, and J. L. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE!

Explosion of the Boiler of the Propeller Brooklyn.

Thirteen Persons Killed—A Number of Others Severely and Perhaps Fatally Injured.

Details of the Disaster—Accounts in the Detroit Papers—Statements of the Passengers—Complete List of the Lost and Saved

Thursday afternoons BLADE contained a dispatch announcing the explosion of the propeller *Brooklyn* at Fighting Island, in the Detroit River, about 16 miles from the City of Detroit. The Detroit papers give full accounts of the disaster. The *Tribune* says:

The propeller *Brooklyn*, Capt. Harvey Brown, of the Northern Transportation Co.'s line, bound from Ogdensburg to Chicago, exploded her boiler about two o'clock Thursday afternoon, October 22d, just after passing Fighting Island, completely shattering the vessel, and causing the death of 13 persons on board, besides maiming and wounding 11 others. She sunk in about two or three minutes in 25 or 30 feet of water, only about six or eight inches of her pilot house remaining out of water, to which nine persons clung for safety, and were soon released by the propeller *Cuba*, while six others, who were thrown into the water, were picked up by fishing yawls from the shore. All but four were injured, and were brought to this city, and taken to the Marine, Harper and St. Mary's Hospitals.

The *Brooklyn* left Cleveland on Wednesday evening, and upon arriving at the mouth of the Detroit River lay there on account of a dense fog which prevailed until noon yesterday, when she started up the river. In passing Amherstburg, Dr. D. O. Farrand, of this city, who was at that place, hailed her, in order to take passage for this city, but they refused to stop for him, and the doctor was fortunately preserved to look after and dress the wounds of a number of the survivors of the unfortunate steamer. She was coming up the river at a rate of speed not exceeding ten miles per hour, according to the statement of the captain, steward and several hands employed on board the boat. The steamer *Cuba* was a short distance ahead of the *Brooklyn* from the time they entered the river. The explosion occurred just after the *Brooklyn* had passed Fighting Island. The shock of the explosion seems to have thrown everybody from their feet, and most of those on deck were injured by the countless flying missiles which were hurled into the air and fell in all directions. Those on the deck, some six or eight in all, picked themselves up as quickly as possible, and though some were injured, finding that the vessel was rapidly going down, made a rush for the only portion of the boat that showed itself above the surface of the water, and that was the top of the pilot-house. To this, in about two or three minutes after the explosion occurred, nine men were clinging for safety, and when the boat had sunk it was only a foot or two out of water. The whole surface of the water for a great distance around them was covered with all kinds of debris, consisting of pieces of the wreck, portions of the freight, barrels, boxes, etc. The nine men who clung to the top of the pilot house remained there until released by the propeller *Cuba*, which at once turned about, went to their assistance, picked them up, and brought them to this city, with the exception of the steward and the cabin boy. The latter remained in yawl boats to look after their effects. They were all more or less injured, except the Captain, and were taken to either the Marine or Harper Hospitals.

PICKED UP.

Besides the nine above mentioned eight others were saved, apparently by a miracle. The first engineer, Wm. H. Stoddard, was asleep in his room nearly over the boiler. He was picked up floating in the river in an insensible condition some fifteen minutes or more after the accident by the steamer *Bob Hackett*, which was on its way from Amherstburg to Windsor. Dr. D. O. Farrand, not being able to get upon the ill-fated *Brooklyn*, had taken passage on the *Bob Hackett*, and when Stoddard was picked up he attended to him and found that he was very badly bruised on the back, and had a broken leg. He made him as comfortable as possible, and when the boat arrived at Detroit had him at once conveyed to the Harper Hospital. The chambermaid, Mary Bowen, was in the cabin at the time of the explosion, and about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards was picked up by a fishing yawl from one of the fisheries on the island. Fred Valley, a deck hand, was cleaning the deck a moment before the explosion and found himself swimming in the river a moment afterwards. Amos Nelson, a deck hand, had about the same experience as did Valley. John Mullen, a passenger, of Green Bay, Wis., remembers nothing from the time the explosion occurred until after he was on board of a boat bound for Detroit. He was picked up by a yawl after floating about for about a quarter of an hour. These parties were placed on board the schooner *Alliance* and were towed to this city by the tug *Hercules*. Two deck hands, whose names are unknown, in some way escaped from the wreck unhurt, and came to Detroit in a vessel that arrived at about nine o'clock.

THE WOUNDED.

Nearly all who escaped suffered injuries to a greater or less extent, and upon being brought here were taken to some of the hospitals, and will be cared for at the expense of the Northern Transportation Company, through their agent, N. J. Redier. Drs. D. O. Farrand and Foster attended all the injured.

The following is a list of the wounded, with their injuries:

Daniel Ryder, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., first mate, arm broken just above the wrist; at Marine Hospital.

A. B. Parker, wheelsman, suffering slightly from the shock of the explosion; at Marine Hospital.

Fred. Valley, lookout, bruised foot, sprained ankle, and slightly injured in both ankles; at Marine Hospital.

Amos Nelson, deckhand, contusion of knee, slight; at Marine Hospital.

Capt. Matt Boardman, of Chicago, a passenger, compound fracture of right arm; two fingers bruised and amputated, in serious condition; at Marine Hospital.

Abner Mellen, second mate, slightly bruised; at his brother's house, Capt. James Mellen.

Mary Bowen, chambermaid, of Ogdensburg, broken ankle and slight injuries in the back; at St. Mary's Hospital.

John Mullane, a passenger, of Green Bay, Wis., shoulder dislocated, and injured in foot; at Harper Hospital.

Wm. H. Stoddard, first engineer, severely bruised, injured in the back, leg injured and suffering from the shock; in a critical condition; at Harper Hospital.

Fred W. Stevens, passenger, of New Haven, a printer, left arm broken and a severe gash in the head; at Harper Hospital.

Riley Franklin, of Lodi, Ohio, injuries in the breast from falling on deck by the shock; at Harper Hospital.

Total, 11.

SAVED AND UNINJURED.

The following is the list of those saved, who were not injured.

Harvey Brown, master.
W. F. Plumstead, steward.
George Neede, lookout.
Albert Gibbons, cabin boy.
Two deck hands, names unknown.
Total, 6.

MISSING AND SUPPOSED LOST.

Mrs. Peter Babldo and child, four years old, of Ogdensburg, passengers.

One lady passenger, name unknown, from Cleveland.

Two Frenchmen, passengers, names unknown, traveling from Ogdensburg to St. Louis.

John Morley, first cook, Ogdensburg.

Second cook, name unknown, shipped at Oswego.

James Romaine, wheelsman, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

William Hilliard, second engineer, Ogdensburg.

Michael Huck and James Phillips, firemen.

Mick Hanley, deck hand.

Samuel Anderson, porter, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.

Total, 13.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The Captain states that he was on deck at the time, and that several men were within a distance of a few feet from him. At the first shock of the explosion, he says, it felt as though the boat had struck a rock. He was thrown to the deck and partly stunned. He jumped up as soon as he could, and began to realize the fact of the explosion. He saw the boat sinking rapidly at the center, and jumped into the rigging and hauled out the cabin boy, Albert Gibbons, from a cabin window. He also assisted the first mate, Daniel Ryder, who had an arm broken by being struck with a flying missile, to the top of the pilot house, to which place all on deck hastened, as the boat was completely under water in less than five minutes. There were nine persons on the pilot-house, and they remained there about fifteen minutes, until released by the propeller *Cuba*, when he came with them to this city. He subsequently started back at four o'clock, with the tug *Oswego*, to look at the remains of the wrecked vessel, and also to see if he could find any of the bodies of the lost or pick up any who were supposed to be left on the island. He, however, only found the body of a woman, which was tied to the island, and a coroner having been sent for to hold an inquest, he determined to leave the body there. The Captain says the *Brooklyn* was going at a rate of speed of about ten miles an hour, which is not an unusual speed for the boat, and that he was not racing.

STATEMENT OF PASSENGERS.

Our reporter also had a conversation with Fred. W. Stevens, Riley Franklin, and John Mullane, passengers of the boat. They say that the steamer *Cuba* was several hundred yards ahead of the boat, and both were going at apparently the same speed. Two of the men heard Capt. Boardman, of the *Brooklyn*, say that the *Cuba* would keep ahead, and Capt. Brown replied: "She will read the name of our boat on her stern before we reach Detroit."

The *Brooklyn* is said to be one of the fastest boats on the line of the Northern Transportation Company, and can make, when put to her topmost speed, from thirteen to fifteen miles per hour, so that ten miles is a rather low average. The boat carries a Government steam gauge and valve, and consequently cannot possibly get a higher pressure than eighty pounds of steam, and this amount she seldom carries. It is not definitely known how much she carried at the time of the explosion. The captain and the agent of the line in this city state that the first engineer, Mr. Stoddard, is one of the most careful of engineers as is also Mr. Hilliard, the second engineer, who was in charge of the engine at the time of the explosion. The only theory of the cause of the explosion is lowness of water in the boiler.

A STATEMENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Henry Neal, of the *Huron City*, was seen yesterday afternoon by one of our reporters, and states that not long before the accident the propeller *Cuba* passed their boat, and was followed shortly after by the *Brooklyn*, the latter vessel seeming to be making all headway possible. Both were soon out of sight in heavy atmosphere ahead, but within a short time a scow coming down gave the *Huron City* the news that the *Brooklyn* had blown up. They were soon surrounded by debris, and manned a boat which visited the wreck and searched the floating cabin, but without finding any survivors to rescue or any bodies to pick up. The *Huron City* then came on up the river and passed a small vessel with a few survivors on board.

AT THE WRECK.

The steward, not being injured, concluded to remain at the scene after being rescued from the pilot house, in hopes of obtaining some of his personal effects. He remained in a yawl a short time, and soon the hurricane deck floated to the surface of the water. He got on board of it, as did also some of the fishermen, and they floated down with it for a couple of miles, when it was broken up. He secured his trunk, containing some of his clothing. Boxes containing various kinds of merchandise were picked up by the fishermen and taken to the shore, and portions of it floated ashore at Wyandotte, Trenton and other places. The explosion seems to have carried away the whole of the boat's stern, and spread it apart in the center, and shortly after sinking the bow of the boat swung around, heading down stream, and after floating about three lengths of the boat, became stationary. Lights were placed on the wreck last evening.

THE MISSING.

There is little if any doubt that the list of missing above given is a correct one of those who met their deaths by the explosion. It is quite certain that the second engineer and the two firemen went down with the boat. The fate of most all the others is doubtful to a small degree, but it is generally believed that if they had been among the living they would have been picked up in the yawls with the others whenever found floating among the debris. It was rumored yesterday afternoon that a woman with a child was seen to swim towards the island, and that she reached it in safety, but as there was no one found on the island by those who went down last evening with the tug *Oswego*, the rumor is probably a fabrication. The body of a woman was seen tied to a stake at the island by those who went down on the same tug, but they refused to bring it back until it had been viewed by a coroner and an inquest held.

THE PROPELLER BROOKLYN.

The propeller *Brooklyn* was built at Cleveland in 1866, and was therefore eight years old. She was considered a first-class vessel, of good speed, and in one of her trips has, it is stated, averaged between ten and twelve miles per hour, from port to port. She was valued at $45,000, and was insured for half that amount. She had on board a full cargo of general merchandise, sixty tons of it being for this city, and the balance for Milwaukee and Chicago. A tug and divers will be sent down to the wreck in the morning to secure such of the freight as can be taken therefrom.

STREET CONDEMNATIONS.

The Cost of Our New Highways for a Couple of Years.

The following is a list of the awards in condemnation suits, and the amounts paid, from the date given, up to the present time, so far as the same may have been completed:

	Judgment.	Paid.
Aug 5, 1872, Cherry st widening	*$ 41,848 06	$ 41,848 06
Sept 16, 1872, Division st extension	24,050 00	24,050 00
Sept 16, 1872, Collingwood ave ex, Bancroft to Adams	*100 00	
Oct 14, 1872, Pinwood st opening	*1,850 00	
Oct 14, 1872, Lenk st widening	*11,387 10	11,387 10
Oct 14, 1872, Collingwood ave ex, Monroe to Forrer	27,425 50	27,425 50
Nov 4, 1872, alley opening, bet Union & Wakeman	184 44	184 44
Nov 4, 1872, alley opening, bet Wakeman & Fitch	259 45	259 4
Oct 4, 1872, Adams st wid, bet Woodruff av and Canal	*769 00	
Dec 9, 1872, Mill alley extension	2,175 00	
Dec 30, 1872, alley open'n, bet Huron & Erie, Bush to Stickney av	3,130 00	3,130 00
Dec 30, 1872, Oak street widening	3,530 00	3,530 00
Jan 6, 1873, Champlain st extension	8,505 00	8,505 00
Feb 11, 1873, Wade st widening	3,000 00	3,000 00
April 19, 1873, Hoag st extension	9,635 00	9,635 00
Sept 1, 1873, Nevada st extension	*13,112 40	
Sept 1, 1873, Navarre av opening	*10,071 50	
Sept 1, 1873, 11th st extension	*19,302 87	
Sept 1, 1873, Yondota st extension	*25,808 00	
Feb 9, 1874, Prescott st extension	*4,0[illegible]0 00	
Feb 23, 1874, Utah st extension	*18,940 95	
March 2, 1874, Frazier st extension	*4,080 00	
Mch 2, 1874, 10th st extension	*19,277 50	
Mch 2, 1874, 15th st extension	*17,494 00	
Mch 2, 1874, Fulton st widening	*2,580 00	
Mch 2, 1874, Clark st extension	*17,847 50	
Mch 2, 1874, Colburn st extension	*18,000 00	
Mch 23, 1874, Cot ave extension	*18 102 00	
Mch 3, 1873, Franklin ave widening Lagrange to Locust st	*2,120 00	
Mch 30, 1874, alley opening bet Huron & Erie Adams to Oak	*2,115 00	
June 8, 1874, Locust st extension	*21,237 50	
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

*No assessment made.

PERSONAL.—The New York *Republic* of Thursday, says:

Among the visitors at the Exchange yesterday was A. W. Colton, President of the Toledo Board of Trade, who was heartily welcomed by the members.

THE CASE OF DR. JENNER.

The termination of the investigation concerning certain grave charges against Dr. JENNER, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, will surprise the people of the State. The committee making the examination, in the first place merited censure for closing their doors. In the next place, they offended justice and insulted the people by sending the Doctor word that his resignation would relieve them from the necessity of condemning his conduct. Now, if Dr. JENNER was guilty as charged, he richly merited all the punishment which the committee, or any other persons in authority could inflict upon him. If he was not guilty, certainly he should have been exonerated by the committee. There was no middle ground which could safely be occupied. It was not a case which admitted of compromise. If the Doctor sought to convert the Home into a Harem, he should have been censured in unmeasured terms. If he was not guilty of the conduct charged, he should have been honorably acquitted. The people cannot be satisfied with the result of the investigation.

FRANK HURD SPEAKS.

FRANK HURD attended the Democratic jollification in Mt. Vernon, on Tuesday night, and made a speech. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus reports what he said:

He opened with reminiscences of the defeats the Democratic party suffered from the days of Vallandigham till now. It comes out life-like and full of vigor, and its potency has touched every township from the river to the lake. One reason is that under Republican policy there has been a blasting of business enterprise. Another cause of victory has been the crusade, which lost the Republican party, by its outrageous attacks on individual liberty, every German voter [cheers] in the city of Toledo, and throughout the State of Ohio, and the Democratic victory meant a revival of business enterprise throughout the land, and if this does not result, then consign the victory to oblivion. To the South it means the restoration of better days.

Here we have his interpretation of his victory. It was the monetary crisis and the crusade. What advantage he had over his opponent on the former question, we are unable to see; and why the crusade, which was not endorsed by the Republican party, should affect the election of a Congressman, is not easily explained. In view of the circular issued to the Democracy of Knox county in 1861, by HURD and others, the closing sentence is significant.

State Young Men's Christian Association.

This Association assembled at Akron Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance was quite large, and Akron gave the delegates a cordial welcome. the *Beacon* gives the following account of the exercises:

About ten o'clock the convention was called to order by Mr. W. J. Cooke, of Cleveland, the chairman of the Executive Committee, the late President, Mr. John H. Cheever, being unavoidably absent. The exercises were opened with the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in unison, after which the grand old hymn of

"Stand up for Jesus"

was sung. Then followed the reading of the Ninth psalm by Rev. J. H. Merchant, of the Second M. E. Church of this city, Rev. T. E. Monroe concluding the preliminary devotional exercises with an appropriate prayer.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Business Commsttee—H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati; P. H. Stoner, Ashland; J. S. Lane, Akron; D. A. Sinclair, Dayton; W. M. Bayne, Cleveland.

On Organization—H. G. O. Cary, Zanesville; John Southland, Westwood; Charles Douglass, Toledo; J. H. Emminger, Mansfield; D. M. Adams, Troy.

Pending the deliberations of these committees the convention again resumed the devotional exercises, earnest prayer being offered for the success of the cause throughout the State and country.

The Committee on Organization submitted their report, as follows:

President—H. Thane Miller, Cincinnati.

Vice Presidents—Charles Douglass, Toledo; W. J. Cooke, Cleveland; S. Findley, Akron.

Corresponding Secretary—H. A. Sherwin, Cleveland.

Recording Secretaries—A. J. Truesdale, Cleveland; C. S. Sargent, Cincinnati.

Treasurer.—H. G. O. Carey, Zanesville.

Executive Committee.—H. A. Sherwin, Lang Sheaff and W. J. Cooke, Cleveland; H. Thane Miller and H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati; J. S. Lane, Akron, and E. A. Daniels, Dayton.

The report of this committee was unanimously adopted.

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Farm Garden, and House.

WINTER WHEAT.

Cost and Profit of Summer Fallowing.

During the past season I have been making some investigations in regard to the two most valuable varieties of winter wheat, with a view of determining which is best for our soil and climate. One of these varieties is known as the Diehl—the other as the Clawson. Lately I gave the history of this new wheat, originated from a single head picked up in a wheat stubble by Mr. Garret Clawson, of Seneca county, N. Y., and will not say more in regard to its quality than that it is a large kerneled, white variety, that will not suffer for quality by comparison with the best Michigan white.

Last year, for the first time in fully twenty years, I had a "summer fallow." Ten acres of land had been planted to pear trees, which had died, leaving the land full of quack grass (*Triticum repens*). To kill this foul grass the fallowing was commenced in the fall of 1872, by a very thorough plowing just before winter set in. In 1873 the work was thoroughly followed up, and the ground was as nearly freed from the pest as in any like case that has come under my notice. On the 9th and 10th days of September the field was sowed to wheat. Along one side a narrow strip of Clawson was sown as a comparative test—the remainder of the field having the Diehl sown on it. The crop came up finely, so that in five days the lines of the drilling were plainly seen. The fall growth was very strong, and the wheat did not suffer in the very hard open winter that followed. During the very severe spring and early summer, so hard on wheat, this ten acre field continued to grow and improve, with the exception of one period of about ten days, when it fell back a little. At harvest I thought it was the heaviest *strawed* ten acres of wheat that I had ever seen; and in the hope of learning a little I weighed each load of the grain as drawn to the barn. The total weight of the crop of the ten acres was 65,364 pounds. The wheat, as it was threshed, was weighed, and in condition for market gave 22,800 pounds—it being just thirty-eight bushels to the acre. So it appears that the straw and chaff, as drawn from the field, weighed 42,564 pounds. This gives 112 pounds of straw and chaff for 60 pounds of wheat.

For convenience of comparison, I state, just at this place, that 865 bushels of my Clawson wheat, the straw of which was sold to a paper-maker, and was weighed, gave for chaff and straw 52,250 pounds—less than 60½ pounds of straw and chaff to a bushel of wheat.

This 865 bushels of Clawson wheat was part of the crop raised on a 40 acre field, which I will somewhat minutely describe: A field of 31 acres, lying along side of an old pasture of 9 acres, broken by steep side hills and valleys—so steep that for many years these 9 acres had not been plowed, but kept in pasture, until it had "run out," and did not produce one-quarter as much feed as when newly seeded. The 31 acre field had given a good crop of barley in 1873, and was plowed once for the wheat crop. Barnyard manure was spread on some sharp slopes that faced the prevailing winds of winter; perhaps four or five acres in all had the manure. In the last days of September, the fence between this and the 9-acre, rough-surfaced pasture, was taken away, and it was plowed once, the sharpest slopes and ridges treated to some barnyard manure, and the wheat sown on the 27th day of the month. Really, the putting of this pasture into wheat was an afterthought, and it was done in order to get it again into good grass, and make it produce a reasonable quantity of food. Thus the 40-acre field was made up—31 acres of barley stubble, sown to wheat on the 13th, 15th and 16th days of September, and 9 acres of side-hill pasture sown on the 17th. The severe weather of winter, spring and early summer, told very decidedly on this 40-acre field; and when the clover seed was sown in the spring, the wheat was so small that 15 bushel per acre was as high as it would have been put as likely to yield, by any experienced judge. The crop has been threshed, and a large portion of it used for seed—the remainder measured as it came from the machine. The whole crop is 1,040 bushels, just 26 bushels to the acre. The part that had been in pasture by thresher's measure, gave about 21 bushels to the acre.

The Diehl wheat had every advantage of cultivation, and situation by protection from the winds of the open winter, sloping to the southeast; while the Clawson wheat was on land mostly sloping towards the north and west, so that large sections of it were blown to death, as it looked the first day of May. The power of recovery from injury from bad weather was wonderful as shown in the Clawson. The ability to produce *straw* under favorable circumstances was shown to be wonderful in the Diehl.

The comparative cost of each bushel of wheat of these two fields is worth considering. In one case we had a crop of 34 bushels per acre of barley, of the six-rowed variety, grading equal to the best Canada grown. The summer fallowed wheat had 38 bushels to the acre. The barley stubble gave 27 4-10 bushels to the acre of wheat. The difference in favor of the summer fallow was (27 4-10 from 38) 10 6-10 bushels of wheat, the value of which is to be deducted from the value of the 34 bushels of barley. The plowing and other cultivation was per acre about the same for the barley and wheat crops that it was for the summer fallowed wheat. The quantity of straw handled in the harvesting and threshing of the barley and wheat, per acre, was also about that of the summer fallowed wheat. The money received for the barley came within six months of the time of the first labor laid out on it. The pay for the work done in summer fallowing comes only after a year and a half has passed from the time of the average of the labor. But the summer fallow has been cleared of foul grasses and weeds, and is in excellent condition for future crops. Had the summer fallow been sown to Clawson wheat, we should probably have had about fifty bushels to the acre.

From all the foregoing, I think it appears that summer fallowing *here* only pays when, by reason of foul plants that have taken possession of the land, it has become imperatively necessary.—*Geo Geddes, in Country Gentleman.*

Effects of Crossing Animals of Different Colors.

A correspondent of the Farm (English) writes: For several years I have watched the crossing of polled Angus, usually obtained from the renowned Tillyfour herd, with fairly-bred, non pedigreed Short-Horned cows, and so notable is the prepotency of the polled Angus, that the calves, with the exception of a few dark greys, are invariably black and invariably without horns. When the Short-Horn sire is put upon black polled Angus heifers, there is much variety in the color of the progeny, fully half of which show the red, white and roan, as characteristic of Short-Horns, while many are also possessed of horns.

Some Short-Horn breeders have, perhaps unreasonably, a great objection to white animals; they consider them to be delicate. In low condition in winter they certainly never look well, and are apt to be infested with vermin. In the West Indies, white beasts are notably weaker and worse than the colored. Among white stirks there is apt to occur an irritable state of the mucous membrane of the generative organs which I have not noticed in the darker colored animal.

The law of reversions often leads to peculiar colors and markings among cattle. In this way is to be explained the black markings and dark nosings which occasionally disfigure even well-bred Short-Horns. Such out-croppings of old, hereditary insignia are particularly apt to occur, where two distinct tribes are attempted to be blended. Every observant Short Horn breeder can call to mind examples where a Bates family, clean and flesh-colored about the nose, is mated with a Booth, equally free from dark motlings, and yet a considerable proportion of the progeny exhibit smutty noses. The like tendency to these dark muzzles is observable among the half wild cattle at Chillingham Park and Hamilton Place. It is recorded that during thirty-three, about a dozen calves have been dropped at Chillingham, having distinct brown, blue or black spots on their muzzles, cheeks, or necks, and although these mottled calves are never reared, they still continue occasionally to appear, the dark marking doubtless dating back to the time of King John, when there lived in these islands an indigenous race of white cattle marked with red or black spots about the ears and muzzles.

White cattle, with similar dark markings about the head, muzzle, tips of ears and feet, are at the present day found in various parts of the world. For upwards of 100 years, wild herds of such cattle have lived in the Ladrone and Falkland Islands. In the latter group these white cattle occupy the higher grounds, keep themselves distinct from their colored fellows in the lowlands, and regularly breed three months earlier. It is curious that animals in a natural or half wild state almost invariably divide themselves into separate herds, distinguished by uniformity of colors.

Calves when first dropped, and during the earlier periods of their existence, often exhibit old specific color marks, which gradually wear out. The brindled appearance and black muzzle already referred to are usually more observable in the young calf, and after several months almost entirely disappear. The lemon red, the Hubback red and faded colors, which in some short-horn tribes are very noticeable in the newly dropped and young calves, are shortly superseded by much darker reds.

Similar tendency to the development of old feral colors is noticeable in foals and donkeys, many of which are dropped with bars and lines both on their bodies and limbs, which gradually, however, disappear. It has long been observed that white pigs cannot long be bred of uniform color, but become marked with black spots if run in the yard with a black sow or hog. Careful breeders of Short Horns are very averse to mixing with their favorites, Alderneys, black Angus, white-faced Herefords, or other such breeds, with colors or marking different from the Short-Horns.

Variety of Grasses for Pastures.

The great variety of grasses, both perennial and annual, which abound throughout the Northern States upon soils which are adapted to their growth, makes it almost needless to recommend to farmers to sow a variety of seed. But there are not a few localities, often tracts of vast extent, as in parts of New Jersey and Long Island, and increasing as we go southward, where but few grasses grow naturally and all the better kinds need encouragement. Besides, as soon as land begins to wear, that is to grow poor in certain conditions of fertility, some natural grasses are sure to disappear. The remarks of the editor of the *Rural Sun*, published at Nashville, may well therefore be read and heeded by farmers all over the country. He writes:

Of the importance of grass in every wise system of farming we have spoken often, and shall do so again as occasion offers or the spirit moves us. Taking this point as established, we wish to call attention to the use of a variety of grasses in all lands to be laid down to permanent pasture. We are satisfied that this is a weak point in the practice of our very best grass farmers. They rely too exclusively upon two or three grasses, in most cases upon one alone. This practice is contrary to the dictates of reason and the teachings of experience. There are over two hundred known species of grasses in the United States, and it is very strange indeed if out of this great number only two, three or a half dozen should include all that are valuable for pasture or meadows. It may be quite true that there are no other two that are equal to blue grass and orchard grass, but we cannot believe that there are not others that are less valuable than these. In this opinion we are supported by all the best writers on grasses and grass culture, and which is of more value, in our estimation, by the uniform testimony of the most experienced grass farmers of this and other lands.

While it is the business of art to improve on nature, this improvement can only be secured by following the teachings of nature. And in no point is more positive than in teaching that a variety of grasses is essential to a close heavy soil. Where the land is barren and thin, it may be that only three or four species may be found, but wherever the soil is fit for a farmer's use, there nature is sure to sow a great variety of grasses. As a general rule, the richer the soil the greater the number of species.

But the teachings of experience are still more emphatic in favor of a mixture of grasses. It has been demonstrated by frequent experiments that in pasture land a mixture of several varieties will produce a larger amount of flesh and fat-forming food than the same land will yield when sown with only one or two varieties. Especially is this difference marked in the case where land is to be kept in pasture for a series of years. The main cause of this difference lies in the fact that if we sow but one kind of grass, it matters not how thickly we sow, there are sure to be vacant places, spots of greater or less breadth, on which, from some cause or other, no plants have grown. On the other hand, when several varieties are used the entire surface is occupied, and a better as well as a larger result is obtained.

Another important advantage in using a variety of grasses arises from the fact that different varieties ripen at different periods, possesses different habits of growth and yield nutriments of different qualities and kinds. These facts should be attended to in selecting the varieties to be sown. A succession is essential to permanence, while a variety adds much to the feeding value of pastures.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Measuring to Get Weight of Cattle.

We give the following rule, which is going the rounds of our exchanges, premising that at best all such rules are only approximations. The surest way is to put the animal on a good scale, avoiding in this way all liability to error or possible loss.

First, see that the animal stands square, then, with a string, take his circumference just behind the shoulder-blade, and measure the feet and inches—this is the girth. Then measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock, and direct the string along the back to the forepart of the shoulder-blade, and this will be the length. Then work the figures thus: suppose the girth of bullock 6 feet 4 inches, length 5 feet 3 inches, which multiplied together make 33 square superficial feet; and these multiplied together by 23—the number of pounds allowed for each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—makes 759 pounds. When the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to be estimated for each superficial foot. And suppose a small animal to measure 2 feet in girth and 2 feet in length, these multiplied together make 4 feet, which multiplied by 11—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot when cattle measure less than 3 feet in girth—make 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep, etc., to measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length, that multiplied together makes 16 square feet, and these multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed for cattle measuring than 5 and more than 3 feet in girth, make 256 pounds. The dimensions in girth and length of the back of cattle, sheep, calves and hogs, taken this way, are as exact as is at all necessary for the computation or valuation of stock, and will give the weight of the four quarters of the animal, sinking the offal. A deduction must be made for animals half fat, of one pound in twenty from those that are fat; and for a cow that has had calves one pound must be allowed, in addition to the one for not being fat, upon every twenty.—*Country Gentleman.*

To Preserve Cider.

Prof. Horsford's recipe for arresting the fermentation of cider at any point is as follows: "Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to every gallon of cider ½ lb. of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possesses nearly the brisk pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it ½ oz. sulphate of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir it until it is thoroughly mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the cask and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider of surpassing excellence."

Pickled Onions.

With pickles, as with every other object in life, it is desirable that you make up your mind what you wish for. Some like pickled onions soft; others hard and nutty; some think them prettier when white and bottled in colorless vinegar; they often taste of nothing but that and spices; but in colored vinegar and less fiery condiments, you can taste, as well as see, that you are eating pickled onions. Gather the onions dry; expose them to sun and air for a fortnight or so. Peel them without too much waste. For soft pickled onions throw them into boiling salt and water, and boil until you can put a steel fork into them. Skim out on to platters to drain off, then put into jars or bottles, and pour hot vinegar, spiced to taste, over them. Cork up tightly. For hard, white pickled onions, peel and scatter salt over them, and let them stand three days. Drain through a colander, pack in bottles, and pour white vinegar over them, in which plenty of capsicum has been steeped.

An Eccentric Star.

The most singular fact connected with the proper motions of the stars is that one or two stars are flying through space with such enormous rapidity that the combined attraction of all the stars visible with the telescope could never stop them. This seems to be especially the case with a small star, invisible to the naked eye, designated in astronomical literature as "Groombridge, 1830," from the name of the astronomer who first recorded its position. The rate of motion of this star is about seven seconds per year—the greatest known. It was hence concluded that it must be very near us, and a number of astronomers have sought to determine its parallax, but have found it to be only a tenth of a second. It apparent motion in a year being seventy times its parallax, it moves at least seventy times the distance from the earth to the sun in a year, or eighteen millions of miles every day, and more than two hundred miles a second. From what we know of the distribution, masses, and number of the stars, it seems probable that the attraction of all the bodies in the universe can never stop this headlong speed, nor bring this star into an orbit, and that consequently it will pass through our universe, and leave it entirely in its passage through an inspace. If we had accurate observations of the star's position three or four thousand years ago, we could speak with more certainty of its destiny. We may expect that our posterity of a few thousand years hence will, by the aid of the observations and tables we shall transmit to them, be able to come to a definite conclusion respecting the age and structure of the universe.—*Prof. Simon Newcomb, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

A Wonderful Well.

This dispatch comes from Odell, Ill., October 8:

Some parties, while boring for water yesterday, on a farm four miles south of Odell, owned by J. and W. Hossock, discovered the presence of gas when about 40 feet below the surface, and when 80 feet had been reached, they struck a vein of water that spouted 200 feet into the air, throwing out gravel the size of hen's eggs with tremendous force, and covering the ground for several hundred feet around with sand and gravel six inches deep. The flow of water continued until a late hour last night, when it ceased, and upon examination this morning it was discovered that about 10 feet of the hole was filled from the bottom with quicksand, and a kind of gas was issuing from the top with such force as to throw up considerable gravel. There was about 30 feet of water in the hole. When the gas commenced issuing, a match was lighted and held over the hole, when instantly a streak of flame leaped into the air, producing a sound like thunder, that was heard a distance of half a mile. The hole is increasing in size, and the volume of flame is growing larger and more forcible. The gas causes a bluish color to appear on vegetation for miles around. Hundreds are flocking, wild with excitement, to the wonderful scene, and gaze awe-stricken at the strange phenomenon. Various reasons for this singular development of nature are being advanced.

A Pennsylvania Hermit.

For thirty years he has lived in a cave, near Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa. The excavation is 6 by 8 feet. Name—Austin Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon we would say, only hermits do not care for that sort of handle. Birth place, Wales. Age, about 70 years. Diet, berries and fruit. Has worn the same suit of clothes for 20 years. Never shaves. Is deaf. Reads the Bible most of the time. Never has a lamp, and sleeps upon straw. Charms birds. Owns an acre of real estate around his cave. Never works. Says he expects to be buried in the cave, when his time comes. Such is the natural history of the Pennsylvania Hermit.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is said that every letter written to Ben Butler is filed and preserved. After he has learned its contents, he dictates a reply to his phonographer, who briefs the contents of a letter and the reply in short hand on the back. Butler understands phonography, and reads the record without assistance.

It is proposed to teach machine sewing to girls in the Atlanta schools.

THE SOUTH.

The Republican Committee of Fifty—The Cauchatta Outrage.

Governor Kellogg has received a communication from the Republican Committee of Fifty which says:

"It becomes our duty to say the address adopted at the mass meeting at the Central Church in this city, and signed by T. Morris Chester and others, does not express or represent the opinions of the Committee of Fifty appointed at the same meeting, for the reason that we are not yet prepared to repudiate Republicanism. We pledge ourselves to support Republican principles as represented by the National party as long as it continues to support and vindicate the equality of all men. If the present State administration concedes to us that which we deem to be just, we further pledge ourselves to give it our loyal and cordial support.

Large numbers of men are summoned to appear before the United States Court in Huntsville, Ala., on the extreme northern border of the State, early in November. It is also reported that from 500 to 800 warrants have been issued for the arrest of men in districts where no disorders have been reported. Many Deputy Marshals are being appointed on the recommendation of Charles E. Mayer, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, although the State was never more quiet.

A dispatch from Clinton, La., says: Captain Brannon, who was in a buggy with Gair at the time of the attempted assassination, gives substantially the following statement: "On Wednesday night, when Gair spoke at Point Coupee Parish, near Hermitage, Breaux being present, he saw that the only chance to beat Gair in the coming November election was to get him out of the way. About 8 o'clock Gair and Captain Brannon left Bayou Sare in a buggy together for the speaking at Jackson, La., to take place at 12 o'clock that day. Colonel Griffin and Recorder Morgan of Point Coupee, were in a buggy following close behind at the time of the attempted assassination. At half-past 11 o'clock, when within about one mile of Jackson, in the Parish of West Feliciana, the unknown assassin, concealed in the bushes, fired with a rifle just as the buggy passed far enough to give a fair view of Gair, the ball grazing Capt. Brannon on the back of the neck, he being next to the assassin. It struck Gair on the left side of the head and back of his ear, passing outside of the artery, and ranging down the cheek. The ball was extracted near the mouth by Drs. Jones, Carruth and Marsh. The wound was a bad one, but not dangerous. About 2 P. M., Weber and Breaux arrived from Bayo Sara with a squad of men armed with pistols, guns, and rifles, and paraded the streets of Jackson. Some of Weber's men made remarks about 4 o'clock P. M. Seven colored men, one horse and one mule were shot. George Swazy of Bayo Sara was shot in the thigh. Colonel Griffin says none of the people's party participated in the riot, as the disturbance was exclusively between the two rings of the Republican party. During the evening, Perkins Toadvine, who was drinking at the time, was speaking confidentially to a friend, who was overheard by Sheriff Ray and several others to say he shot Gair and that Weber was to pay him for it. Toadvine stating that he intended to leave the parish in five days. The sheriff and his posse arrested Toadvine and brought him to Clinton and put him in jail. Colonel Griffin says a posse of Weber's men were about to attempt to rescue the prisoner, but the Sheriff left for Clinton with him without the knowledge of the rioters. Captain Branning says he does not think Toadvine is the real assassin of Gair, as he met him coming from an opposite direction a few minutes after the shooting occurred.

The Republican State Central Committee yesterday authorized the renewal of the Conference as invited by the Conservatives. An umpire to succeed Dr. Bonzano on the Advisory Board will probably be selected to-day.

It is rumored that ex-Governor Wells has resigned as member of the Returning Board, thus relieving Governor Kellogg of all embarrassment on that subject, and giving him an opportunity to reorganize the Board in accordance with the Conference agreement.

Fifteen men arrested at Coushatta, charged with participating in the recent outrage, are reported en route for New Orleans, under guard of some Federal soldiers.

A compromise has been effected in Jefferson Parish between the Conservatives and Republicans. The Republicans nominated a Coroner, Sheriff, two Members of the Legislature and Senator; the Conservatives one Member of the Legislature and Parish Judge. The Conservative and Republican Clubs then resolved jointly to support E. John Ellis, Conservative candidate for Congress.

At New Orleans, October 20th, great apprehensions and serious alarm were the terms used by the conservative politicians, as indicating the present condition of the people of the entire State—serious alarm for the safety of women and children, a reign of terror, &c., and Bayou Sara and St. Martinville rendered a feeble assistance, with the view of gathering information on the subject of wholesale arrests which it is charged federal officers were about making, and which had produced the effect stated above.

An agent of the Associated Press called on Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard on Tuesday, and telegraphed elsewhere with the results given below: "Governor Kellogg stated that he had heard but little of these matters; that he could give no information on the subject of arrests, but thought they had been greatly exaggerated. The Governor expressed his desire for a peaceful and fair election, and is exerting himself to that end. Regarding wholesale arrests, Marshal Packard stated that affidavits had been made against some thirty persons charged with participation in the Couchatta outrage, but he has not heard that any arrests have been made. When arrested the parties will be taken before the United States Commissioner for preliminary examination, and cannot be removed from the parish unless sent before a United States court. There are indictments against 75 or 100 persons in Grant Parish on account of participating in the Colfax massacre, but Deputy Marshals are instructed not to take any one out of the Parish until after election. The Marshal thinks it is possible a few rascals may be frightened away, but no honest citizen will be molested, nor have they anything to fear. No arrests have been made as yet, and reports are conflicting as to whether or not warrants have been issued. Several gentlemen were said to have had interviews with the United States Commissioner yesterday, and that they were given to understand that affidavits had been made against seventy citizens of this place charging them with the violation of the Enforcement act. This the Commissioner now denies.

A meeting held by the citizens of Shreveport adopted resolutions not to employ Republicans, nor advance supplies to those who did.

The statements concerning the Jackson affair published are incorrect. Judge Kilbourn, Senator Weber, Breaux, Law, and other gentlemen were peaceably conversing in Law's office, when the house they were in was fired into by P. C. Butler, a friend of Gair, who also shot at a peaceable assemblage of whites and blacks, and compelled the band in attendance to disperse.

The following is the article of agreement to constitute part of the agreement heretofore entered into between the Committee of Conference of the Democratic and Conservative party and the Republican party:

The powers of the Advisory Board are hereby entered to the adoption of such measures as may be agreed upon by said Board as calculated to enforce strict and fair adherence to the provisions of the first article of this agreement, to the extent of calling upon the constituted authorities of the United States, both civil and military, and of the State through Gov. Kellogg, to use such power and force as may be required, and both parties pledge themselves to adhere to and comply with the requisites and dispositions of said Committee of Conference.

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday to consider the communication from the Conservatives for reopening the Conference for the purpose of electing an umpire of the Advisory Board in place of Bonzard, resigned. A preamble and resolutions stating that the Republicans had faithfully carried out the provisions of the compact, while their opponents had failed or evaded the requirements of the first article of the agreement, and refusing to reopen the conference unless the conservatives gave guarantees of good faith regarding the first article, and that some line of action be agreed upon counselling adherence thereto.

MASONIC.

Convention of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 20th inst. The morning session was occupied with routine business. The Grand Master read his annual address, which was warmly received. Hon. L. V. Pierce, of Akron, delivered an address at the afternoon session on matters relating to the welfare of the Order.

The Right Worthy Grand Camp of the Order of Knighthood of the United States assembled on the 20th inst. at the Hall of Knighthood in Columbus. The Right Worthy Grand officers were all in attendance. The regular legislative business of the session was transacted, after which the Grand Camp elected and installed the following grand officers: Right Worthy Grand Ruler, John H. Ganes, of Cincinnati; Right Worthy Deputy Grand Ruler, John G. Thompson, of Columbus; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, A. Brannock, of Worcester; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, Captain Hening, of Columbus; Worthy Grand Prelate, David Swisher, of Newark; Worthy Grand Marshal, L. L. Cantwell, Coshocton; Worthy Grand Herald, Conrad Roehsr, of Columbus; Worthy Grand Warden, Fred. Rauschkolf, of Columbus; Worthy Grand Guard, J. H. Traverse, of Newark. The next meeting of the order will be held at Wooster, on the third Tuesday of October, 1875.

The Masonic Veteran Association, composed of the members who have belonged to the order twenty-one years, held a meeting last night and elected their own officers, to arrange for the next meeting, at Put-in-Bay, next September.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Arkansas on the 20th elected the following officers for the ensuing year: M. L. Bell, Grand Master; George E. Dodge, Deputy Grand Master; George Thornbury, Grand Orator, and L. E. Barber, Grand Secretary.

Political News.

The Secretary of State of Indiana has received official returns from 73 counties, giving a total Democratic majority of 14,733. The 19 counties yet to hear from gave a Democratic majority for Secretary of State at the last election of 815. The majority in the same counties will be largely increased this year. Landen's majority for Congress over Coburn is 566. Holman's majority in the Sixth District is 247, the total Independent vote. The majority for the State ticket, so far received, is 15,573. The Democrats had a grand jubilee Monday night over the victories. The election in Knox county for Representative has resulted in a tie vote, and Governor Hendricks has ordered a new election to be held on the 7th of November. Leaving Knox out, the Legislature stands: Senators—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 24; and Independents, 8. The House—Democrats, 53; Republicans, 37; Independents, 10.

The Fifth Congressional District Democratic Convention of Massachusetts met on the 19th inst., but made no nomination. This action is noticeable as betokening the joint support of General N. P. Banks by Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Banks will run as an independent candidate.

At New Albany, Ind., Oct. 20, at the special election held in that city, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mayor Kenkle, B. Richardson, the Democratic nominee, was elected Mayor by a majority of about 500. There was great

At Montpelier, Vt., Oct 20, the Legislature elected George F. Edmunds, United States Senator for six years.

At Chicago, Oct. 20, the Republican Congressional Convention of the First District, nominated Hon. Sidney Smith, and the Republicans of the Third District re-nominated Hon. Charles B. Farwell by acclamation.

Manitoba.

Manitoba, or Manatoopa, as the Indians call it, and which means literally "God's dwelling place," contains about 9,000,000 acres of land, and is a miniature province as compared with the vast territory of which it forms a part. It can take its stand as one of the finest wheat-growing countries in the world. Its soil is an alluvial black, argillaceous mould, rich in organic deposit, and resting for a depth of from two to four feet on a tenacious clay soil. An idea may be formed of its fertility when some fields on the Red River have been known to produce 40 successive crops of wheat without fallow or manure. The yield has reached as high as 50 or 60 bushels per acre, while the average is 40 bushels, and this under the farming of the natives, who really understand nothing of the science. One man gathered 700 bushels of wheat off 11½ acres. Last year the average of wheat was not so high, being between 28 and 45. Oats averaged 60 bushels, and were unusually heavy, weighing over 40 lbs. to the bushel. One farmer raised 350 bushels of potatoes from seven bushels of seed, while another raised 12 bushels of onions upon a patch of land twenty feet square. These are facts, and speak for themselves. The root crops generally were superb; onions weighing over a pound each. Turnips, parsnips, carrots, cabbages, melons, beets, pumpkins and squash are of magnificent growth. Celery, lettuce, spinach, cauliflower and cucumbers also thrive well, and all these grand staples of food are the production of a land hitherto regarded as a region of snow and ice.

Spurgeon Baptizing His Twins.

[London Correspondence Dundee Advertiser, Sept. 22.]

An interesting ceremony took place at the Tabernacle yesterday. Mr. Spurgeon's twin boys were baptized in the presence of a large congregation. Mr. Spurgeon himself performed the ceremony of immersion, and addressed the youths on the profession of faith they had made with great solemnity. The weather was mild—a providential circumstance which no doubt the lads would appreciate. They are both, I believe, destined for the ministry.

A colored preacher, in discoursing to his people on the efficacy of earnest prayer, delivered himself in this manner, "I tell you, bredren, 'tis prayer is what gits de debil de lockjaw."

GOSSIP.

Vessels of wrath—Family jars.

Fruit canners are engaged on put up jobs.

There are many who can't read who know a bee sees.

New Zealand imposes a tax of $5 on each and every bachelor.

There are nearly 1,000 convicts in the California State Prison.

Victor Hugo says France cannot yet "get away" with Germany.

There is in Pittsburg a City Hall official who spells October with a "K."

"Who made your teeth?" is always the query when two Buffalo ladies meet.

Wisconsin raised one bale of cotton this year, it being exhibited at the State Fair.

Why is a rooster on a fence like a nickel? Head on one side, tail on the other.

A quarter-inch rod of the best steel will sustain nine thousand pounds before breaking.

The best way for a man to acquire a fine flow of language is to stub his toe against a raised brick.

We have imported from Canada during the last four years a yearly average of 4,500,000 bushels of barley.

The Trustees of the Olivet College, Michigan, have by special effort raised the $120,000 needed to endow it.

A district school in Durham, N. H., consists of eighteen scholars, of whom Samuel Langley supplies twelve.

Miss Clara Barton, who distinguished herself in hospital service during the war, is living in ill-health in Worcester, Mass.

In the high school at Dover, N. H., pupils are examined at regular intervals on topics of the time, involving a careful reading of newspapers.

The 13,000 or 14,000 acres of Manhattan Island are said to contain assessable real estate of nearly as much value as that of the rest of New York State put together.

The ruins of an ancient city, a mile square, have recently been discovered on the banks of the Rio Grande, near the boundary line between Colorado and New Mexico.

There is said to be a doctor in Cincinnati who can hold a man of equal weight with himself at arms length in either hand, and is able with his fingers to twist a tenpenny nail into a screw.

The income of the Woolsey fund (Yale) is now available for the first time this year. It is used for the employment of additional instructers and for general expenses. The fund now amounts to $125,000.

Colonel Fred. Grant has been granted a six months' leave of absence, and will take his bride to Europe to visit his sister, Mrs. Sartoris. And will return and spend part of the winter at Washington.

Jenny Lind, now Madame Goldschmidt, has been singing again, not exactly in public, but before a number of the English Earl of Leven's tenants at Glenferness House, who had been invited to hear her.

On the 30th ult. the corner-stone of a new and handsome building was laid by the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, an institution which has outgrown its old limits, and is now in a highly flourishing condition.

The French papers state that after building his new house, M. Thiers will have saved 1,000,000 francs out of the grant of 1,058,000 francs that were allowed him as compensation for injuries done him by the Commune.

The Pope comes of a long lived family. His father lived to be 88, and his mother to the same age; Guisseppe, his brother, 76; Gabrielle, another brother, 88, and Gaetano, as the Holy Father often says, "knocked at the door of 90 years."

The Honore family, of Chicago, into which Fred. Grant marries, are Campbellite Baptists. The ecclesiastical range of the recent administration weddings is as wide as religious liberty itself, and emphatically representative in our country.

The students of Michigan University will, it is said, be required to sign the following pledge: "I hereby promise that, during the period of my connection with the university, I will abstain from hazing, and from any attempt to interfere with the government of the university."

A cat show has just been held at the Crystal Palace. There were 287 entries, the total number of cats being 350. They are described as being exceedingly beautiful, and the show of kittens as "simply splendid." The heaviest cat exhibited weighed 15½ pounds.

An exchange tells us that "a young lady at Elgin, Ill., has sold all her jewels and is going as a missionary to the South Sea Islands, paying her own expenses." May the native to whom she is dished up for breakfast on the half-shell be as earnest and devout a Christian as she is.—*Courier-Journal.*

It remained for a navy yard man to develop originality in a love affair. He didn't ask her for a lock of hair, or purloin a photograph; he slipped in at the back gate one night and stole from the clothes-line and carried home, pressing it to his aching bosom,—her—her—well, it was an undergarment.

Miss Martha Hempstead has just died at Cohanze, in Waterford, Conn., aged nearly 91 years. She was a daughter of Mary Bill, of Groton, whom every school-boy knows as the revolutionary heroine, who said to her husband on his way back to the war: "John, do not get shot in the back!"

In his last lecture James Parton says: "If Tweed to-day were released he could at the next charter election get himself or some creature of his elected Mayor of New York by a considerable majority. The grog-shop interest alone would give him 30,000 votes. He knows just where they are and how to get them."

A German professor from Frankfort, in relation to the use of horseflesh as food, said at the late International Congress: "Once get the people over their prejudice, and we will see no more lean, lame and suffering old hacks, for when unfit for work they will be fatted for food, and of course well cared for." He remarked that to his knowledge, there were more than 500 horses kept for food annually in Frankfort, and yet there was not a person to be found in that place who ever ate horseflesh! Certainly not.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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PERFECTION [illegible]

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 53d St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29th, when teachers will class them.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1874

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This offer will remain good until the first of November for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

A WORD ABOUT RENEWALS.

The books of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY contain the names of a large number of subscribers whose subscriptions will expire with the December number. They are those who availed themselves of the special offer made at the time the NATIONAL MONTHLY was begun, to receive the magazine two years for one dollar—the price of one year's subscription. This arrangement furnished the MONTHLY with many pleasant friends and patrons it might not otherwise have known, and afforded it an opportunity for presenting its claims by actual tests more potent than words. But the MONTHLY by no means expects to lose these pleasant friends now that the introductory period of its existence is passed, and that existence has become fixed and prosperous. With the changes and improvements that, like the new year, are already foreshadowed, it has the hope of making itself more worthy than ever of that liberal patronage which it hopes still to merit. And it hopes in the coming month to renew as many of its old friends as possible, and to share with them the good things of the coming year. Write to us, friends, as early as possible, so that we may not remove your names from our lists, and so that you may not lose a single copy.

☞Almost every person will be interested in knowing how the match between FRED. and IDA was brought about. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says they met by chance, and that it was a case of love at first sight. It says:

> Colonel Grant first met Miss Honore at a private dinner party given by her sister, Mrs. Palmer, some eighteen months ago at her residence. That was where it began, this happy affair. At that dinner there were present Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Honore, Colonel Grant, the Misses Rucker, Miss Mary Hall, General Phil Sheridan, General Forsyth, and Mr. Adrian Honore. It was probably a case of love at first sight, for in a few weeks the young gentleman proposed and was accepted, and preparations were at once commenced for the happy consummation of a happy courtship.

☞READER, YOU OUGHT to take a copy of the new BLADE as a present for a distant father, son or brother. It will come to him regularly once a week, and every coming will remind him of you. What better and more appropriate token of friendship than this? Suppose you make the experiment.

☞The rejection of Prof. SEYMOUR as Bishop of Illinois, by the Episcopal Convention, is regarded as a triumph for the opponents of ritualism. While he had the votes of a majority of those present, the decision was based upon the diocese vote, which rejected him.

THE WEEK.

It seems probable that the reported adjustment of Great Britain's claim against Spain, for damages arising out of the Virginius case, has no foundation in fact. At any rate, such an assumption seemed warranted by the fact that the United States has received no official notification of such settlement. Correspondence between our own country and Spain still continues, but thus far no satisfactory results seem likely to be attained very soon.—Whatever may be said of the new Secretary of the Treasury, he has shown no small amount of good sense and earned the thanks of business men by his efforts to facilitate the transaction of business with his department without recourse to brokers, agents, and other middlemen. His latest action in this regard has been a successful attempt to simplify the rules and regulations governing the collection of customs service, establishing a more direct relation with the importing merchants.—The report of JOHN EATON, Jr., Commissioner of Education, regarding the status of affairs in the disturbed districts of the South, is most trying to all friends of both the white and black races in that unhappy country. In sections where the schools had been kept during and after the war, they are now utterly broken up and disorganized, a result due entirely to the action of the so-called White League.—The Navy department reports three recent cases of yellow fever at Pensacola Navy Yard, one of which has proved fatal. It is a question whether under the new regime, it is right for the general government to attempt to conciliate the South by maintaining naval posts in the important and undesirable localities where the unavoidable result is the needless sacrifice of its officers and men by disease.—The continued discussion of President GRANT's probable claim upon party for a second renomination has elicited from some of his friends the assertion that the President was about to disavow public aspirations of that character. Be this as it may no utterance of the kind has yet escaped him, and the *Herald* and *Tribune* are still free to bestride their favorite hobby.—An informal cabinet meeting in Washington on Saturday, developed the fact that there are sundry changes in the Federal office holders in Texas, among which the postmasters at Galveston and Houston receive prominent mention.

The New York press have been rejoicing in another O'KELLEY sensation in the reported shooting by the Spaniards of a Mr. BUCKLAND, correspondent of the New York *Times*, and former Secretary of Minister JEWELL at St. Petersburg. The report now turns out to be false.—HENRY CLEWS & Co., the well known New York bankers, made an assignment on Friday last for the benefit of their creditors. The house has had a deservedly high reputation, but became embarrassed during the late panic, and has only succumbed after a prolonged struggle.—New York financial dispatches state that a large amount of United States securities are now finding their way to this country from Europe, thus having the effect to raise the rate of exchange. Large amounts of United States bonds are said to be on the way here from Germany, owing to the fact that our bonds are worth more here than in that country.—The BEECHER-TILTON scandal suits have already made their appearance in the New York courts, and we shall probably come to the facts before many weeks unless a postponement is had.

A number of the German bondholders of the California Pacific Railroad have petitioned to have that corporation thrown into bankruptcy. The case will probably come up on an application to the United States Court for an injunction to restrain it from mortgaging or otherwise incumbering its property.—It is stated that a Salt Lake City grand jury on the 20th found eighteen indictments against certain parties. Although several of these indictments are for murder, it is probably that others are for polygamy. This action will probably force a decision of the right of the United States to enforce its laws in the territories.

New Orleans dispatches say that latest advices from the cane-growing districts show an uncommonly large yield of cane per acre, containing a greater proportion of sacharine matter than usual. The prospects are now good for the production of the largest crop of sugar that has been made in Louisiana since 1861.—A grand convention of the Knights Templar of the United States is expected to take place at New Orleans, December 1st. The city is making active preparations to receive some 7,000 visitors.—A number of the merchants of New Orleans having signed a pledge not to employ anyone voting the Republican ticket, have been arrested under the enforcement act, and will be tried accordingly.—New Orleans papers claim the discovery of numerous registration frauds, and altogether the condition of Louisiana affairs is as unsettled and thoroughly demoralized as her greatest enemy could wish.

English dispatches announce a severe and disastrous gale on the north coast on the 20th inst., by which many lives were lost.—French elections recently held, show a gain for the Conservative element in politics.—Fred. A. DOCKRAY, the American prisoner, is at Santander, Spain, and has received encouragement of his release from Minister CUSHING.—The affairs of the Carlists are in a bad condition, and is rumored that a number of his more prominent followers have deserted the cause of DON CARLOS.—NENA SAHIB, one of the most noted of the leaders in the great India rebellion of 1856, has just been arrested and is now in the hands of the British authorities, after successfully evading pursuit for eighteen years.

We refer our readers without further comment to the summary of foreign and domestic news, correspondence, etc., to be found in this issue of the BLADE, under their respective headings.

☞HAVE YOU SEEN the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for November? It has nine pages of original matter prepared especially for its columns. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

THE NEW BLADE.

Dear Reader, do you intend taking the new BLADE? Do you feel that even the small sum requisite is more than you can spare at present? If so, let us call your attention to the liberal terms offered to those who will promote the circulation of the BLADE and all our other publications. The new BLADE will be the most attractive and instructive newspaper in the country, and we are satisfied, will give a greater amount of valuable information than any other paper published. We are fully determined that the new BLADE shall be without an equal, as an agricultural paper, a family paper and a medium of news, politics, and general information. We have a score of improvements for the new BLADE—improvements that we have long contemplated and which will add immeasurably to the character of the paper.

Think of a mammoth sheet containing seventy-two columns of reading matter fifty-two times—*three thousand nine hundred and fifty two* columns of reading matter in a year for only *two dollars*. Every one of those columns would make two pages of an ordinary sized book, and if this immense amount of valuable reading were bound in the usual book form, allowing 400 pages to a book, we should have *nineteen volumes* of choice reading, with thirty pages to spare—all for two dollars. Think of it! Stories, sketches, poems, humor, science, agricultural and family reading, news, editorial comment, and commercial and financial intelligence—nineteen volumes for two dollars—only a trifle more than ten cents per volume!

A very little help from each one of our thousands of friends and patrons throughout the Union, will give the BLADE such an impetus onward as it has never before experienced. Cannot each old subscriber send us one new name for 1875? The effort required would be very small, and yet it would double our present subscription list. There are few who cannot do this, but even those can say a good word for an old friend. Will they do it?

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS MEANS.

It is well for the people to understand what is meant by a Democratic Congress. It settles nothing definitely concerning currency, although there is not a doubt but a majority of that party are strongly in favor of hard money. They are so divided upon this issue, however, that the Republicans would be able to control legislation on that subject. The traditional opposition of the party to internal improvements, and the fact that the old men of the party are now holding its reins, leave little doubt but a Democratic Congress would signify opposition to River and Harbor improvements, outside of salt water. But these are not the points to which we wish to direct especial attention. The Democratic party of today, as was the case before the war, look to the Southern States as their chief reliance in a Presidential contest. To secure a united support for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency throughout the South, Northern Democrats will be ready to agree to the demands of the South for pay for their cotton, their slaves, and pensions for their soldiers. What are these claims? They claim that the Government should refund $68,000,000 collected as tax on cotton; $200,000,000 should be paid for property destroyed; $500,000,000 must be paid for the slaves set at liberty by the Emancipation Proclamation; and at least $10,000,000 will be demanded for pensions. Here we have the snug sum of $778,000,000 which the Democrats will probably be willing to saddle upon the people in order to secure the votes of the Southern States for the Democratic Presidential candidate. The States which have not yet chosen their Representatives in the next Congress, should understand this issue and not vote the country into the hands of the rebels in order to give the power and patronage of the Government to the Democratic party.

A MULTITUDE OF LIBEL SUITS

It appeared for a time that there would be no end to statements, and so now it seems that the end of libel suits is far distant, and that the legal fraternity are likely to reap a rich pecuniary harvest, if the numerous slander suits growing out of the great scandal are ever brought to trial. The first ones, it will be remembered, were brought by THEODORE TILTON against BEECHER for $100,000 damages, and against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, New York *World* and *Tribune*, for $100,000 each, making in all the comfortable fortune of $400,000. Then came Miss PROCTOR's suit against MOULTON and the daily *Graphic*, the lady claiming in each case $100,000 damages, and on the 3d inst. Mr. BEECHER took action to have an indictment found by the Grand Jury of Kings County for malicious libel perpetrated against him jointly by TILTON and MOULTON. Each indictment in the latter cases consists of two counts, the first against TILTON, declaring that the latter, composed, wrote and published a false and untrue statement with regard to Mr. BEECHER, the tendency of which is to injure him in the estimation of the public, while the second refers to Mr. BEECHER's sworn answer to TILTON's complaint in the *crim. con.* suit, and to the latter's subsequent statement that BEECHER's sworn denial was an act of perjury. For the latter as well as the former assertion, BEECHER charges TILTON with malicious libel. The indictments against MOULTON also consist of two counts, the first being based upon the latter's statement alleging that Mr. BEECHER had confessed his guilt to him, and the second in the paragraph charging the pastor of Plymouth Church with criminal intimacy with Miss PROCTOR. Aside from these indictments are the BOWEN suits, three in number, making in all eleven suits growing out the Brooklyn Church scandal, while the aggregate sum claimed for damages by all the litigating parties foots up to no less than $1,000,000, and the assertion is made, by credible authority, that the already long list of litigation is not yet completed.

THE PYRENEES SMUGGLERS.

These knight's-errant of commerce, as they style themselves, are giving an infinite amount of trouble to the present government of Spain in the aid which they daily afford the Carlists.

Smuggling has been for centuries and still continues to be the main occupation of the Spaniards, and also the French who inhabit the Basque provinces of those respective countries, both nations being descendants of one race, and having a hereditary passion for conveying contraband goods back and forth. This occupation is not at all regarded by them in the light of a criminal offense, but rather as one respectable, in a certain sense, from the danger which is attached to it, and the courage, strength and cleverness requisite to its successful execution. A European correspondent describes the Pyrenees contrabandists as a noble and gallant race, not excelled in morality and virtue, (aside from the illegality of their profession,) by any people of Europe. They dress in a peculiar manner, wearing blue caps, carmagnole jackets, loosely tied cravats of bright hues, sashes of crimson silk, brown pantaloons and sandals, which are tied over the instep. They dwell with their families in the mountain valleys, and are ostensibly engaged in farming, but at least three nights out of every week they are smuggling forbidden goods from frontier to frontier. At different times during the present century, and the latter half of the past, France and Spain have made extraordinary efforts to capture, convict and punish these smugglers of the Pyrenees, but in no instance were they successful. So accustomed are they to beware of being entrapped, that they elude their pursuers with the utmost ease, even with sixty pounds of contraband goods strapped to their backs. Every mountain pass, cavern and hiding place is as familiar to them as their own homes, and as all their friends are engaged in the same illegal business, they have never been known to betray each other. At the present time, the Carlists are receiving large amounts of their supplies in this manner, and the Government of SERANO is as ineffectual in preventing the importation of arms, munitions of war, and all other contraband goods as its predecessors have been, while Marshal MACMAHON is said to have given the strictest orders against its continuance without avail, the French authorities being no more successful in suppressing smuggling than those of Spain. England, Belgium and Germany are every week sending vessels loaded with arms and munitions of war to the small Basque seaport towns of Spain, which are duly received by the insurgents. Marshal SERRANO is perfectly well aware of the manner in which the enemies of his government receive the supplies which have enabled them to carry on the rebellion for the past year, but as the Governments above named protest their innocence in aiding the insurgents, he has thus far gained nothing by complaining, and the continued traffic goes uninterruptedly on. Could it be checked, even in a measure, the insurgents would very soon find it impossible to longer carry on the war, since by its means they have hitherto been sustained.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The recent elections, together with the peculiar character of the campaign now in progress in Massachusetts, have had the effect to bring the temperance question prominently before the people. Men who have hitherto given the subject little thought, and those who have avoided and expression of opinion, are now investigating the facts and giving conclusions. The current of sentiment is very strongly in one direction, as every one must admit. There is unquestionably a strong public sentiment adverse to strictly prohibitory legislation; and then, a large majority of temperance men are disposed to seriously question the propriety of prohibitory legislation. They are not convinced that public sentiment favors it and would enforce such laws. On the contrary, the experience of the States where prohibitory statutes have been adopted, is not calculated to inspire confidence in that method of treating the liquor traffic. Our New England correspondent, in the letter published in yesterday's BLADE, gives facts which cannot be successfully disputed, and which are confirmed by the observation and experience of many of the most earnest and consistent temperance advocates in the country. The comparison made by our correspondent is to the point. Springfield, Mass., with a population of several thousands less than than we have in Toledo, is under prohibitory law, with a special constabular force to see that the law is obeyed. In Toledo, there is practically little or no restraint upon the liquor traffic. In Springfield, drunkenness is much more common than in Toledo; our correspondent thinks it equal about three drunkards in Springfield to one in Toledo. That is an important fact. It must have great weight with those who are earnestly endeavoring to ascertain the best method for curtailing intemperance. It affords a practical test which it would not be the part of wisdom to ignore.

THE CHEAPEST READING.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for November contains sixteen pages of excellent reading matter, nine of which are composed of original matter prepared especially for its columns. Altogether it presents a most varied and attractive array of matter which cannot be equaled. Add to this the low price of subscription, only seventy-five cents per annum, postage free—and we have a combination of cheapness and excellence rarely equaled.

The publishers of the FARM JOURNAL announce that they propose to offer a new and valuable premium to the person sending them the largest club of subscribers prior to Jan'y 1st. Now is an excellent time to get up clubs for the coming year, and we suggest that those who have never seen the FARM JOURNAL send for a specimen copy, which will be furnished free on application.

☞CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has become gray without ever having felt the thrilling sensations of love. Her ignorance of life is deplorable.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

Late advices from the Argentine Republic bring no favorable reports from the insurrection in that portion of South America, which, so far from being quelled, is assuming alarming proportions and threatening a complete and disastrous political, social and commercial revolution. As near as we can gather the facts, the origin of the troubles has arisen from alleged corruption at the recent presidential election, which occurred last spring, the inauguration of the new President occurring this fall.

Under the Constitution of the Argentine Republic, the President is elected for six years, and is not eligible for re-election until after the lapse of one official term. The present Executive, SARMIENTO, succeeded Gen. MITRE, one of South America's most able statesmen, who, as the President of that Republic, as well as the Commander in-Chief of the Argentine forces, had rendered the nation great and inestimable services, succeeding by his diplomatic abilities, as well as soldier-like bravery, in bringing to a successful termination a long series of national troubles in connection with the Paraguayan war. Though an undaunted and brave soldier, he favors peace, and is a progressive as well as an able statesman, or orator, and in every respect one of the most estimable public men of South America.

Three contestants entered the late Presidential canvass, Gen. MITRE, Dr. ALSINA, the present Vice President, and Dr. AVELLANEDA, Minister of Public Instruction. Dr. ALVISA withdrew from the contest, which, being confined to MITRE and AVELLANEDA, was carried on with bitter vindictiveness and great partisan hatred. Constant riots and disturbances took place in all the provinces between their adherents, assassinations became frequent, and on the day of election a perfect reign of terror existed throughout the country, and when the announcement was made that AVELLANEDA had received 146 electoral votes and MITRE 79, the friends of the latter claimed that the election had been carried by fraud, and that the present executive, SARMIENTO, had illegally used the Governmental patronage to compass the defeat of Gen. MITRE. As the time for the inauguration of his opponent drew near, the discontent broke out in insurrection, which has finally culminated in revolution.

Numerous questions regarding the foreign policy of the Argentine Republic, have complicated the existing difficulties, war being threatened between her and Chili on account of the claim which the former makes to that portion of the territory of Patagonia lying south of the River Negro and west of the Andes. Other troubles, growing out of the Paraguan wars, still exist in an unsettled condition between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation, which the more intelligent classes of the latter believe can be better amicably adjusted and are better understood by Gen. MITRE, whom they furthermore believe to have been honestly elected to the executive chair. As he favors peaceful arbitration, and AVELLANEDA desires to settle all foreign questions by war, it is greatly to the internal interests of the Argentines that MITRE should be placed at the head of Governmental affairs. The republic is heavily in debt and her credit has become impaired through an annual deficit of $3,000,000 in the Finance Department for some six years past, and should other expensive foreign wars occur, the danger of the disruption of the Confederation is imminent. Thus, while the MITRE insurrection bears the appearance of being instigated by partisan disappointment, its adherents claim that it is a revolution caused by the injustice and tyranny of the party in power, and the friends of AVELLANEDA. In the meantime, great excitement has prevailed, many of the more wealthy are flying from Buenos Ayres, fearing that open civil war will at any moment break out. The Insurgents have a large fleet under their control, and the commanders of foreign merchant steamers have deemed it necessary to be escorted to the sea under the protection of war ships of their respective nationalities, fearing otherwise molestation from the insurgents. The leading business firms of Buenos Ayres suspended, the Argentine Bank ceased to pay its depositors, and a commercial crisis is imminent. The forces of Gen. MITRE have gained in strength, and under the command of Gen. RIBAS, are besieging the Capital, and from all present appearances the contest will probably be a long and sanguinary one.

THE NEW ORLEANS MERCHANTS

The Southern people see no objection to proscribing men because they are Republicans, and the New Orleans merchants who openly announced their purpose to discharge every clerk who refused to vote the Democratic ticket, are defended. The Louisville *Courier Journal* says:

> It is announced in the dispatches that sixty-nine merchants of Shreveport will be arrested to-day for violating the enforcement act—by signing a pledge not to employ Republicans. Things have come to a pretty pass in a free country when employers are governed in the choice of their employes by the dictates of the Government. But the freedom of speech, action, and almost thought, have been so long denied the unhappy people of Louisiana that we have come to look upon any display of despotic power as a thing to be expected.

The *Courier Journal* has not a word of censure for the men who make war upon the freedom of the ballot box—men whose actions clearly show that, had they the power, none but Democrats would be permitted to vote. The men who undertake to compel their employes to vote any particular ticket by threats of discharge, deserve to be disfranchised, and should be severely punished in some manner. Democratic journals have not a word of censure for those merchants, but condemn any interference to protect the ballot-box against such corruption.

☞REMEMBER that all our publications will be sent free of postage after January 1st, 1875. They are thus offered to subscribers at lower rates than ever before. Subscribe now.

THE ILLINOIS BISHOPRIC.

The defeat of Dr. SEYMOUR, as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the 22d inst., has occasioned great dissatisfaction among the Episcopalians of that State, where he is a personal favorite, and where the theological views he represents are sustained by a large majority of the clergy and laity of the religious organization of which he is a prominent leader. So great is the feeling in his favor that it is believed his name will again be sent up for confirmation when the next convention of the Diocese of Illinois assembles. It will be remembered that at the last Diocesan Convention of Illinois, Dr. SEYMOUR was unanimously chosen Bishop of that Diocese, a right which each Diocese is entitled to, according to the rules governing the Church organization, provided that such choice be confirmed by the Church at large, represented in its General Convention. Usually the latter assemblage respects similar action from diocesan bodies, but in this instance such was not the case.

The General Convention is composed of two houses, the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. In the former, every Bishop, except he be connected with foreign missions, has a seat and a vote. The latter house is formed of four clerical and four lay deputies from each diocese, whose votes may be taken by calling the yeas and nays, as in any other legislative bodies, according to a prescribed form of the Church which reads as follows:

> In all questions, when required by the clerical or lay representation from any diocese, each order, lay or clerical, shall have one vote, and the majority of suffrages by dioceses shall be conclusive in each order: provided such majority comprehend a majority of the dioceses represented in that order. The concurrence of both orders shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the convention.

This is called voting by dioceses and orders, and entitles each order, lay and clerical, to but one vote, that is, if all four deputies agree; but if two vote one way and two another, the vote is not counted, and consequently lost. It was by this so-called voting of dioceses and orders that Dr. SEYMOUR's defeat was compassed, although he in reality received enough votes to elect him, if mere numerical majority would have accomplished it. There are forty-one dioceses in the United States, all of whom were represented, and counting one vote for each, nineteen were in favor of Dr. SEYMOUR, and ten against him, while twelve votes were rendered null because the four deputies entitled to cast each of such votes were equally divided in opinion, the number of votes necessary to a choice being twenty-one. In the Lower House, forty dioceses were represented by lay deputies, thirteen of whom voted for Dr. SEYMOUR's confirmation, and eighteen against it, while nine votes were not counted on account of the division. Thus Dr. SEYMOUR was defeated, although the numerical vote in both houses was 170, while the votes cast against him were 154, which would have insured his election under the ordinary system of counting votes.

Eight days were required for the Assembly to come to this conclusion, and as considerable electioneering was done before the vote was reached, the diocese of Illinois is naturally disappointed because its expressed wishes were disregarded in so palpable a manner, and as it must now elect another Bishop, it is averred that its choice will again fall upon Dr. SEYMOUR, and since the General Convention will not be in session to act upon his confirmation, it will be decided by the standing committees of each diocese, who, it is hoped, will accede to its expressed desires, which, according to every sentiment of common right ought to be respected, since but little good can be accomplished by a spiritual guide and teacher who is not acceptable to his diocese, and who, instead of the spirit of peace and good will which his advent should herald to his followers, will bring instead the sword of dissension and strife.

THE BAPTISTS.

Forty-ninth Anniversary of the State Convention

DAYTON, Oct. 24, 1874.

The meetings of the Convention on yesterday were largely attended, and to the members in attendance it was a time of special pleasure. Sometimes in these general meetings there may be more zeal than knowledge manifest, or there may be more grit than grace; but while there is here a large amount of zeal, and a fair share of grit, there is a very genial state of feeling, so that the tone of the services are, and have been, very pleasant throughout

In regard to the business of the Convention, the usual routine was observed. The officers elected were:

Hon. J. M. Hoyt, of Cleveland, President.
J. H. Cheever, Cincinnati, Vice President.
Rev. G. E. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary.
E. M. Thresher, Dayton, Treasurer.

Mr. Hoyt has served the Convention for many years as its presiding officer, and is admirably qualified for the place, having served in the Ohio Senate for some years, and has remarkable fitness and tact for the delicate duties of such a position. His opening address was marked with his usual clear and comprehensive statement of existing questions affecting Christianity and Christian work, giving such an outlook, in the survey, that every one would be ready to "thank God and take courage," not only for what had been done during the last forty-nine years, but for what is to be done, and the agencies by which the work will be accomplished. Had I his address, I should be glad to transcribe a part of it for the columns of the BLADE, believing that many would read it with interest and profit.

The report of the retiring Secretary, Rev. J. W. Osborne, gave a full and clear account of the work done by the Baptists of Ohio, for 1874. While the amount of money expended is not very large, the labor performed, and the fruits gathered are quite satisfactory, and show most conclusively that such efforts judiciously put forth, are more productive than many might expect; 18 men were employed as missionaries—this year there will be 26 employed in the different missionary fields under the care of this Convention. Four appointments in our Maumee region were made: Rev. Wm. Sheridan of Oliver street Toledo, Rev. Horace Hall at [illegible], Rev. H. Eddy at Wauseon, and Rev. J. H. Barker, as an itinerant missionary in the Maumee Baptist Association. There are so many new and pressing claims for missionary funds, that it was very difficult to settle the questions as to the points to be helped first, and so the amounts granted were generally smaller than heretofore. But the good preachers of the gospel of self-denial, must now practice somewhat as they preach, and live on less money this year than last.

Thursday evening addresses were made on the various aspects of the work in the State, by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, Cleveland; Rev. H. L. Gear, Newport; Rev. S. G. Dawson, Toledo; and Rev. A. L. Wilkinson, Springfield.

This evening, to a rather thin audience, owing to the rain, Rev. T. J. Price, of Urbana, one of the old time preachers, gave a lengthy and somewhat rambling sermon, which, nevertheless, contained some sturdy truth, theological, moral and political. He is one of those men who tells his own mind freely and fully, whether the utterance strikes saint or sinner. It does us good sometimes to be poked pretty sharply in the ribs of our self sufficiency and made to hear in words not always smooth or choice, certain old doctrines of the Bible which such men are not afraid to utter.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the meeting next year in Zanesville, where the Convention was formed in 1825, and where the Pastor of that Church gathered all of the delegates at that first meeting, around his own table. Then, there were 3,000—now there are 45,000 Baptists in Ohio—then the members came on horseback and in wagons—now by Railroad, almost exclusively. The Jubilee meeting promises to be one of great interest, and if the programme is carried out, it will be decidedly so.

Two very marked incidents of this Convention will remain upon the minds of those who attended it. On the first day, an aged man, and a delegate, fell dead in the street, as he passed from the church to his home. News came that the young and talented pastor of the Baptist church, Lebanon, Rev. J. B. Stone, died at 1 o'clock to-day, causing a sadness to be felt by all those present. Verily the ways of God's providence seem very strange, but to the Christian they must be full of significance, always and everywhere.

I would like to tell you of Dayton and its people—of the fine homes and churches of the various denominations—of the manufactories, with their wide spreading industries, but I have not the time, nor have you the space. Toledo is a great town no doubt, and the BLADE is its prophet, but even the BLADE might get a little inspiration from knowing how these factories are established. Note—One instance: A man of wealth and lands, offers to certain parties land enough, for ten years free of rent, if they will plant a factory. He will allow them to take the land ten years years hence, at the present valuation, and in addition will loan them money at low rates to help carry forward their business. A few such men in Toledo would help it amazingly. East side property owners, take notice. D.

DITCH DIGGING.

Brief Summary of the Ohio Drain and Ditch Law.

We present below a brief synopsis of the laws of this State regulating the construction of drains and ditches: Section first empowers the County Commissioners to establish drains, ditches or water courses, wherever, in their opinion, the public health, convenience or welfare demands it. Persons claiming damage for lands appropriated, shall make application therefor to the Commissioners and file the same with the Auditor on or before the day set for hearing of such petition; a failure to make such application at that time is evidence that the party has waived all right to compensation or damages. The cost and expenses of the work, the labor of opening the ditches, etc., are apportioned among the owners of the lands through which or adjacent to which, the ditches are located, according to the benefits accruing to each. The Commissioners specify the time in which such costs and expenses shall be paid to the County Auditor, and if any one fail to pay such apportionment within the time specified, or fails to procure the cutting and opening of such ditches as have been assigned and set off to them, then the County Auditor, upon being notified, shall proceed to have the work done by private or public contract, and the costs of the work shall be entered upon the tax duplicate of the county against the tract or tracts of land benefitted, together with the Treasurer's per cent, interest, &c., and said amount shall be collected the same as other taxes.

When damages and compensations for land appropriated are granted by the Commissioners, they shall be apportioned among the parties interested and benefited according to the degree of benefits derived, which amount shall be entered upon the tax duplicates against such lands, and collected like other taxes.

The Commissioners, Auditor, or Probate Judge, who shall fail to perform faithfully any duty imposed upon them in this matter, shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars for every neglect, to be recovered at the suit of any person feeling aggrieved, and the same shall be paid into the common school fund.

Owners of lands benefited by ditches have the same right of action as to labor and expense, in keeping them open and in repair, as provided for in the original constitution. The surveyor and engineer are each allowed three dollars per day for the time employed, and six and one-fourth cents mileage for every trip necessary to and from the location of such ditch by the usual route of travel. Each chainman and axman is allowed one dollar per day; rodman, one dollar and twenty-five cents; the expense of drawing and filing the petition shall be paid by petitioners; and the fees of surveyor, engineer, chainman, etc., shall be paid by parties interested, as before described. When a ditch is located in two counties, the Commissioners of both counties shall act in concert, and in no case shall a Commissioner act when personally interested, in regard to damages, compensation, etc. Ditches, drains and water courses are fully protected by the law against filling up, diverting from proper channel, and any other injury, and a fine of ten dollars may be collected from any one violating the provisions of the law. Parties to whom the work of construction was assigned must keep the ditch open and in good repair, and if they fail to do so, then any one aggrieved can file complaint, and compel the work to be done, the same as described when parties fail to construct the ditch within the time specified.

Township Trustees can locate and cause to be constructed, drains, ditches or water-courses, that lie wholly within the township, proceedings being the same as when Commissioners do it. Applications for damages in this case are filed with the township Clerk. A ditch can be constructed in two townships, the Trustees of both acting conjointly, but the petition is filed with, and records kept by the Clerk of the township through which the greater part of the ditch is located.

As a wealth producing power in restoring to useful labor an army of ruptured men, the New Elastic Truss stands pre-eminent. This Truss affords immediate relief; is worn night and day with ease. Retains the rupture absolutely in every case, and should not be removed during the few weeks necessary to effect a permanent cure. Sold at a moderate price. Quite durable. This New Truss is sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Annual Session of the Grand Division of Ohio.

First Day's Session—List of Delegates in Attendance—Organization—The Welcoming Address and Response.

The annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Ohio, began Wednesday A. M. in Odeon Hall, with a fair attendance of members.

Meeting called to order by G. W. McNeal, G. W. P. The meeting was then opened by Mr. T. D. McGillicuddy, of Akron, acting Grand Conductor, in the usual form of the order.

On the calling of the roll by the G. S., the following officers were reported present:

G. W. P.—G. W. McNeal, of Akron.
G. W. A.—Miss Lizzie Downs, Cleveland.
G. S.—John Gundrey, Cincinnati.

The G. W. P. appointed the following Committee on Credentials: E. J. Morris, G. P. Burwell and J. E. Avery.

Committee on Public Meetings—Francis Granger, E. S Raymer, of Toledo, and Mrs. Mary Studley, of Cleveland.

Committee on Finance—T. D. McGillicuddy, Frank Down, Mr. Marshall.

Committee on State of the Order—Samuel Scott, E. J. Morris, D. A. Pease.

Committee on Judiciary—D. W. Gage, Jno. W. Underhill, A. M. Brown.

Committee on Appeals—Caleb Clark, Mr. Gallagher, Miss Graham.

Committee on Sub-divisions—Miss Cuban, Mary E. Graham, Mr. Gladden.

Committee on Charters—O. D. O'Brien, Miss Brown, Mr. Hudson.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following members: D. Kneale, J. Coates, James T. Coates, G. B. Toland, S. Emery, T. D Royce, J. O. Falkinburg, E. J. Morris, A. M. Brown, R. T. Gladden, Joseph Gladden, S. E. Parker, M. Graham, E. Keighan, Thomas Wyatt, John Gundry, P. Eycke, C. Burgess, W. T. Reynolds, J. Corbin, J. W. Karler, Mrs. M. E. Studley, G. P Burwell, S. Foljambe, H. H. Hamlin, Mrs. L. M. Cuban, Lizzie A. Downs, O. D. O'Brien, Mrs. A. M. Brazier, R. A. McClellan, D. M. Gaffe, John Gallagher, F. Framlet, S. Hess, H. W. Whitney, S. G. Crandall, C. D. Williams, M. S. Scull, J. Johnson, S. Scott, M. J. Brown, T. D. McGillicuddy, Joseph Gladden, John Underhill, O. Hudson, C. Johnson, A. M. Collins, G. W. McNeal, M. Bradbury, F. C. Dowm, W. N. Kenney, F. Hoffner, D. F. Lansing, Caleb Clark, L. R. Marshall, J. F. Stentz, H. W. Hughes, W. J. Lawrence, T. K. Dissette, Francis Granger, Pat. F. Scannell, H. H. Williams, J. E. Avery, M. R. Johnson, A. Wilson, A. Bishop, E. Woodruff, W. Atkins, E. L. Raymer, J. T. Coder, W. C. Avery, D. A. Pease, B. Razor, J. T. Hennig, L. Sloan, F. N. Marion, F. F. Nye, W. Wilson, G. E. Ely, J. M. Lycan, Mrs. Sarah C. Cranker, Mrs. Parish, McK Edwards, H. L. Parish, C. D. Williams, G. S. Tamblyn, C. A. Fish, T. S. Galvin, J. Boyer, W. H. Bursch, O. A. Ballard, L. Dunsen, J. C. Marshall.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by G. W. McNeal, G. W. P. Don A. Pease, Secretary of the Committee on Reception, then delivered the following:

Grand Worthy Patriarch:—The grateful duty devolves upon me to welcome you, and through you, my Brother, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance in Ohio, to our young and prosperous city. Your honorable body accepted an invitation to convene in Toledo, and you are here to fulfill that acceptance. You will find here one of the giants of the great West. With wonderful strength and persistence have we striven to build a great city. At the head of lake and canal navigation, a point adapted by nature and improved by art, we have laid the foundation of a metropolis, which is already the terminus of many lines of Railroad, and the center of commanding business influence. You will discover along our streets and river banks evidences of great labor, fine taste and positive thrift. Not to any great degree have we, however, as a city, bestowed attention upon the beautiful and ornamental. We are too deeply struggling for pre-eminence in trade to find time for beautifying our homes or erecting gorgeous temples of worship and art. Yet we point with a degree of pride to some of our creations in these respects, and we are especially enamored of our excellent public schools.

Alas! our young city shows growth and thrift in a less noble particular. Like other cities we must confess to having elements of ruin and shame. From nearly 1,000 places, issue streams of death and dishonor, which flow increased rather than abated despite all efforts to dam or dry their cruel tide. No special portrayal is needed to enable you to see that this dire influence affects our city disastrously in all its borders and departments. Oh! the idleness, worthlessness, domestic distress, social disgrace, civil corruption, vice, crime, debt, taxation, pauperism, lunacy, disease and death, proceeding from this one fell source! To stay this remorseless tide is a thankless, if not hopeless, task. Yet the work is too vitally important to be laid aside, and those who have the heart and courage must prosecute it with their best zeal and ability till victory crowns their efforts, or death releases them from the unequal fight.

Prominent, if not chief, among the reformatory influences in our city, are those of your noble Order. Within our city limits are seven Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, which, though like all such societies, having their periods of declension, are yet in a working condition and doing something to stay this terrible stream of wrong and woe in our midst. We have need of encouragement and support. We cannot expect these from a people so much under this untoward influence as ours, and we have looked forward hopefully, my brother, to the coming of this Grand Division. The Sons of Temperance is, indeed a noble order. More than any other does it go out into the by-ways of the world, and reach those who are lost and covered with shame. Many a man that was once the longing yet helpless slave of the tiger thirst for alcoholic drinks, is now free and happy, through the humane efforts and home-like sympathy and kindness of the Sons of Temperance. Many men now "bright and shining lights" of the Order, and pillars and defences of good society, were once the helpless and hopeless victims of the cruel tyrant Intemperance. Then, a part of our aim is to prevent the rising generation from contracting the vicious and dangerous habit of tippling. To this end we endeavor, and do as far as our means will permit, secure halls whose appointments and influence are as nearly like home as is possible, and these by exercises and performances elevating and ennobling in their nature and tendency, we seek to strengthen our members, young and old, for battling against the difficulties and temptations of life.

Doubtless we have all anticipated an interesting and effective session on this occasion. May it prove all we have desired. May it greatly benefit each of the members present, and through us those whom we represent. May it advance the Temperance cause in this city and the interests of our Order throughout the State.

Again I most cordially welcome you to our young and thriving city.

RESPONSE.

The G. W. P.,—G. W. McNeil—responded as follows:

My Dear Brothers:—In behalf of the Grand Division, I will say we are grateful for this hospitality that you have so generously offered the members of the Grand Division of Ohio; and we thank you, Brothers and Sisters of Toledo and its vicinity, for all the kindnesses you have so generously tendered us; and I shall hope that this meeting of the Grand Division here will inspire us to put new vigor and do more work for the benefit of our fallen brothers; again, I say, we thank you.

Rates of Storage.—At the close of 'Change Wednesday, the following notice was read:

Toledo and Wabash Elevator Co., }
Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 28 h, 1874. }

C. T. Wales, Sec'y Board of Trade, Toledo:

Dear Sir:—Please give following notice on 'Change to-day:

After this date damaged corn and wheat containing [illegible] to be unloaded into Elevator No. 3, subject to the following rates of storage, viz: For elevating and five (5) days storage, one cent per bushel; for each succeeding five (5) days, or any part thereof, one-fourth (¼) cent per bushel.

J. S. Dickinson, Supt.

NORTH TOLEDO ENGINE COMPANY.

Successful Initiation of a New Enterprise—History of the Perkins Engine Company—Its Location Here—Buildings, etc—Change of Name—Prospects, &c.

Until within a few years a small steam engine has usually cost nearly as much as a large one. The reason for this was that a small engine required about as much time and careful labor in constructing its several parts and fitting them together as a large one. It has the same number of joints and bearings which require accurate adjustment, and demands the same skill in manufacturing them. The only saving was in the amount of metal used, which is comparatively a small matter. Thus a four or six-horse power engine was nearly as expensive as a ten or twelve-horse power.

Some four years ago Mr. P. B. Perkins, a young machinist of Fort Wayne, who had long pondered over the subject above alluded to, conceiving it possible to produce an engine the price of which would be in proportion to its horse power, at last succeeded in working out his theory and perfecting a small engine, in which the details were so simplified that it could be manufactured for a price which would put it within the reach of small manufacturers generally, who had no need of any but small engines. This simplicity of detail was not attained by any sacrifice of power or availibility in the engine, but rather the reverse.

He secured a patent right upon his design, and immediately began the manufacture of engines upon his model. The work was prosecuted at first in an humble way, but the engines found favor in the eyes of the public, and at the end of the year the young manufacturer was gratified to find that he had made 80 engines, all of which were giving the best satisfaction, and the demand was constantly increasing. The next year his business developed to such a degree that more means and a partner were needed. The means and the partner were supplied by Mr. J. S. Larwill, of Fort Wayne.

The business continued to increase and prosper, and then a joint stock company was formed—called the Perkins Engine Company—with $25,000 capital. The buildings occupied by the company's works, soon proved too small for their business, and a change was imperative. At the beginning of this year the company decided to build, and began looking around for a location. Several cities offered inducements to attract the company, but on going over all the ground carefully, it was decided to come to Toledo.

A number of gentlemen interested in real estate in North Toledo, offered donations in land and money to the company, to the amount of 40 per cent. of its capital—if it would locate its works in their section of the city. This the company finally agreed to accept. The location was agreed upon at a point on summit avenue, about one mile below the present terminus of the Summit street railway, and on on the banks of the river. The parties interested conveyed to the company a tract of land 100 feet wide on Summit avenue, and extending back about 800 feet to the channel of the river.

In June last the Company began the erection of their buildings, which they have now completed; the engines and machinery are in, and the work of manufacturing has been begun.

The buildings are two long, one-story bricks, one 120 feet in length by 40 in width, and the other 83 feet long by 36 wide. In the first are located the machine shops, the blacksmith shops, engine room, and boiler shops. In the second are the foundry and the pattern shops. All these are supplied with improved machinery and appliances for carrying on the work of manufacturing in the most economical manner. The power is supplied by a 30-horse power compound engine.

At the river side of the Company's grounds has been constructed a large dock 320 feet long by 32 feet wide. The Canada Southern proposes to construct a switch to connect with the works.

THE CAPACITY

of the works is one six-horse engine per day, with the present force employed. It is not proposed, however, to manufacture more than ten or twelve engines per month at present, and the balance of the time will be devoted to making the steam and power pumps, of which the Company also make a specialty. It is expected that by next year an additional building will be erected, the number of workmen increased to 100, and the capacity to 800 or 900 engines a year.

THE PRODUCTS

of the manufacturing are as before stated, the Perkins Engines and the Perkins Steam Pump. The engines are all of the portable pattern, though the factory can turn out stationary engines up to those of 100-horse power. The great specialty of the company, however, will continue to be its small portable engines, upon which there is little competition by other manufacturers. The greater part of these engines are four and six-horse power. About one-third of them are sold to printing offices, another third goes to butchers and small manufacturers, and the remaining third are used by Railroads for pumping and sawing wood. Their simplicity, durability and cheapness of operation make them especial favorites wherever they are introduced.

THE PROSPECT.

The company starts out here with more than usually brilliant prospects of success. In its peculiar line of work it has but few competitors, and none, it is safe to say, whose engines are superior to its in any desirable requisite. It has an excellent location, and now, with its buildings up, and machinery in operation, it is comparatively free from debt. There is every chance of success and of the factory becoming one of the leading institutions of our city, giving employment to numerous workmen of a very superior class of mechanics. All the parties in charge of the works, are young, ambitious men, of approved skill in their various branches and imbued with a determination to make a grand success of their undertaking.

REORGANIZATION.

The statutes of Indiana compelled the company to surrender up its organization when it left the State. In addition to this reason it was also deemed advisable to incorporate with the management some of the gentlemen of this city who had taken stock in the concern, and were largely instrumental in securing donations to bring it here. A re-organization was accordingly effected yesterday as reported in the Blade. The certificate of incorporation from the State of Ohio, places the capital stock at $100,000, but the company has already $35,000 subscribed and paid up, and it was decided not to attempt any increase at present. Dr. T. M. Cook was elected President, and henceforth the concern will be known as the North Toledo Engine Company.

ANOTHER BIG PIPE.

Not a Stand-Pipe, but an Influent—Preparation for Laying the Supply Pipe—Its Proportions—Other Items About the Water Works.

The John Cooper Manufacturing Company are now at work on a job which approaches somewhat in magnitude the work of building and raising the stand-pipe. This is the laying of the large feeder or influent pipe, which connects the pumps with the crib in the river. This is a gigantic tube of boiler iron, 4 feet in diameter, 325 feet long, made of ⅜ inch iron, and weighing about 20 tons. It had to be made in two pieces, in order to admit of ready handling. When finished and ready for laying, as it will be by the last of the week, it will be moved to the river and floated to its place, this being accomplished by stopping up the ends. Arriving over the spot where it is to rest, the two pieces will be joined, and it will then be sunk gradually to its bed by permitting the water to enter slowly. When it rests in its place, it will be united to the pipe already laid down from the tunnel. The joint will be riveted, which will require the services of a diver. The operation may possibly be very tedious, and require several days for completion. The cost will be about $4,500. Dredging is now going on to prepare the bed for the pipe.

The brick work on the stand pipe has now reached an average height of 10 feet.

The machinists are putting in the "force pipe," which leads from the pumps to the stand pipe.

The 30-inch flexible joint to make the connection of the Erie street main across Swan Creek has arrived, and the men are on their way to the city to lay it. This is also a heavy piece of work. A bed will have to be dredged for it. It is a very heavy piece of metal, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds per foot more than ordinary pipe of the same size. The pipe set as the canal was laid [illegible] so that, as soon as laid down, the main is ready for use.

A WRITING-MACHINE.

Ingenious Apparatus to do Away With the Drudgery of the Pen.

It looks as if the problem of a successful writing-machine has been at least solved, and that for the future there is to be a great simplification, and saving of clerical labor. Superintendent Kline, of the Lake Shore Telegraph lines has now in his office an admirable little machine, which writes, or rather prints, any sort of a letter or document, in the neatest and most legible manner, and as rapidly if not much more so, than the penmanship could be executed by a skilled clerk. The machine is enclosed in a box of japanned sheet iron, about 18 inches square and 15 high, and mounted upon an ordinary sewing-machine stand.

In the front part of his box are a number of keys, marked with all the letters of the alphabet, the nine numerals and the cypher, and the punctuation marks. These keys are attached by wires to little levers, upon the end of each of which is a small steel letter corresponding to that upon the key. Upon touching the key, the lever flies up and strikes the letter upon its end against an ordinary stamp-ribbon, which moves across the top. A roller presses against this, carrying the paper upon which the writing is to be made. At each tap of a letter, the roller moves along sufficiently to allow room for the impression of the next letter. The touching of a key at the end of a word makes the necessary between that and the next. When near the end of the line a warning bell rings, giving notice that only four more letters can be added to the line. When the end is reached, a touch upon the treadle by the foot brings back the roller in readiness for beginning the next line, and so the operation is continued until the whole document is written. The letters are all capitals, and of the style known among printers as gothic. Below is a fac-simile of one of these orders:

TOLEDO O. OCT. 17TH 1874.
MANAGERS,
YOU WILL PLEASE SEND ME ALL THE OLD MESSAGES YOU MAY HAVE ON HAND 6 MONTHS OLD--AT ONCE
YOURS &C.
WM. KLINE JR.

The speed at which the work is done varies much with the practice of the operator. The machine has now been in Superintendent Kline's office but a week or so, and the practice upon it has not been very great, and yet a speed of 26 words per minute has been attained. This is more rapid than the average of expert penmen, and is fully equal, we believe, to the performance of the usual telegraph operator.

A great advantage of the machine, is its capacity to do "manifold" work. If necessary thirteen copies of any document can be made at once on it, by adopting the usual plan of "manifolding" common in telegraph offices, which is by the use of alternate sheets of oiled tissue and blackened paper. In this way the many "orders" and "notices" to agents, etc., required in a Railroad office, can be produced with a vast saving of clerical labor, and Mr. Kline has already made great use of it in this way.

The machine is very simple, and not at all liable to derangement of its parts, but in case such should occur, any ordinary light machinist can repair it readily. It is manufactured by the Remington Company, at Ilion, New York, and costs about $125.

A FREE EXCURSION.

Jail Birds Play a Game on Fulton County Officials.

Recently the authorities of Fulton county have had a number of criminals incarcerated in the jail here for safe-keeping, Fulton county as yet being without a suitable jail. Among these was a certain Cornelius Bowen, who was arrested for cattle stealing, and against whom the proof is so clear that it is very probable he will do the State some service for a period of several years to come. While in jail here, it is thought, he concocted a nice little scheme with some other prisoners to give them the pleasure of a little excursion out of the city.

The plan was that after Bowen was taken to Wauseon for trial, he should manage to have it come to the ears of the Fulton county authorities that a number of important witnesses were confined in the Lucas county jail. These would be immediately sent for, and taken to Wauseon to testify. They would be found to know nothing of the case, except what Bowen had told them in jail, and they would then be returned to jail here, but they would have the fun of a little excursion, which would be quite a relief to the monotony of their prison life.

The plan seems to have succeeded admirably. Bowen insisted that four prisoners here—William Murphy, James Wilson, Louis Foster, and —— Bolan, confined in jail here, are important witnesses for his defense, and he must have them sent for. This morning the Sheriff of Fulton county came down with the necessary papers, and escorted the gentlemen named to Wauseon. They will return in a few days in a high state of hilarity over the success of their scheme.

RASHLY IMPORTUNATE.

A Man while Under the Influence of Liquor Commits Suicide in Jail.

Sunday morning a man and woman named Wolf, who live on Forrer street, became engaged in a quarrel, while Wolf was under the influence of liquor. During the scrimmage Wolf struck his wife with a hatchet, with such force as to render her insensible. The neighbors, fearing that he would murder her, called in Policeman Geckel, who started the man off to jail. He resisted, and Officer Van Dusen came to his assistance. Together they succeeded in getting him to the Station House, when he was locked up in a cell.

Wolf was almost delirious. The whiskey was bad, and that kept him in a state of wild intoxication, and then he became impressed with the idea that he had killed his wife, and he was angry with the officers for taking him away from home. All these causes combined rendered him well nigh insane. He was placed in a cell and left to his own meditations, although the turnkey visited him every few minutes to see how he was. At about 5 o'clock he went in and saw Wolf lying dead in a pool of blood. Although he had visited the prisoner not fifteen minutes before, Wolf had cut a gash in his left arm with a pocket knife and had bled to death. The coroner was immediately notified and a physician summoned, and the former appointed an inquest at ten o'clock this morning. Various means of restoration were tried but without effect, the man was dead.

The inquest was begun this morning, but at the present writing the jury had not completed its investigation.

Wolf is a laborer, about 40 years old, and leaves a wife and four children. Mrs. Wolf is now lying in a precarious condition from the effects of the blows administered by her husband.

Fulton County.

Editor Blade:—We still live and progress in spite of the fire and dry weather. The woods east of us and the "big prairie" west, are "hot"—have been burning for several days. The smoke was so dense here this morning that it was impossible to distinguish any object at the distance of a squares but at about 8:30 a light breeze lifted the smoke and we have had a very fine October day. This peculiar weather generates disease much faster than our doctors can cure. Last Friday there were two funerals, Saturday, two; to-day (Monday) one; and tomorrow another. Death is doing a fearful work in our midst. The disease is mostly of a diptheria character and some typhoid.

Our Court of Common Pleas is now in session.

The Normal Musical Institute, which has been in session here for the last four weeks, will give a concert Friday evening, Oct. 30. Something good is expected.

Wauseon proposes to give a Musical Festival, commencing Monday evening, Nov. 2, and continuing five days. It will close with a grand concert. The festival will be under the direction of Profs. S. H. Blakeslee, of New York, and S. King, of Pittsburg. Singers are coming from Napoleon, Defiance, Stryker, Bryan, Edgerton, Kendallville, Ind., etc. Every singer is invited. No expense for board, hall or books.

XZ.

Wauseon, Oct. 26.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

Full Official Returns of the State and Congressional Election.

COUNTIES.	SECRETARY OF STATE.		
	Wikoff.	Bell.	Buchtel.
Adams	1234	1554	48
Allen	1721	2077	4
Ashland	1668	2277	62
Ashtabula	4275	1665	228
Athens	2516	1684	101
Auglaize	857	1828	....
Belmont	3707	3505	85
Brown	2086	3086	....
Butler	2415	4483	14
Carroll	1576	1234	....
Champaign	2134	1790	208
Clarke	3152	2539	364
Clermont	2418	3293	6
Clinton	2539	1455	121
Columbiana	2937	2438	215
Coshocton	1531	2070	....
Crawford	1085	3019	201
Cuyahoga	12212	12919	444
Darke	2758	2718	9
Defiance	669	1781	8
Delaware	2334	1919	317
Erie	2416	2282	59
Fairfield	1648	3977	18
Fayette	1694	1235	....
Franklin	4682	6483	318
Fulton	1780	1016	141
Gallia	1814	2126	72
Geauga	2354	881	20
Greene	2988	1924	125
Guernsey	2108	1674	32
Hamilton	17289	21999	4
Hancock	2188	2579	31
Hardin	1854	2174	198
Harrison	2036	1663	66
Henry	948	1698	85
Highland	2164	2291	1
Hocking	824	1614	18
Holmes	944	2501	....
Huron	2827	2448	282
Jackson	2033	1919	94
Jefferson	2532	2131	88
Knox	2298	2713	354
Lake	1807	2321	40
Lawrence	2462	2433	83
Licking	2271	4381	87
Logan	1967	1584	235
Lorain	3531	1198	17
Lucas	4178	4435	112
Madison	1290	1325	15
Mahoning	3091	2910	47
Marion	1145	1719	73
Medina	1875	1422	121
Meigs	2798	1544	37
Mercer	586	1771	....
Miami	2820	2359	134
Monroe	836	2432	14
Montgomery	6596	7462	85
Morgan	1815	1544	189
Morrow	1769	1607	202
Muskingum	3811	4205	157
Noble	1743	1668	....
Ottawa	929	1777	2
Paulding	503	881	....
Perry	1230	2104	....
Pickaway	1900	2535	27
Pike	914	1273	....
Portage	2784	2372	109
Preble	2245	2163	42
Putnam	850	2036	24
Richland	2236	3584	132
Ross	2790	3333	....
Sandusky	2131	3058	59
Scioto	2345	2765	37
Seneca	3005	3871	132
Shelby	1131	1878	2
Stark	3675	4447	231
Summit	3353	3293	215
Trumbull	3749	2095	213
Tuscarawas	2111	3091	....
Union	2066	1478	42
Van Wert	157	1781	16
Vinton	1272	1657	....
Warren	2992	1595	....
Washington	3350	3679	109
Wayne	3343	3832	....
Williams	1892	1848	83
Wood	2471	2219	133
Wyandot	1165	1711	31
Totals	221204	[illegible]	7815
Majority		172[illegible]	

CONGRESSIONAL.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Green, R.	Sayler, D.
Part of Hamilton	7,352	11,566

Sayler's majority, 4,214.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Stevenson, R.	Banning, D.
Part of Hamilton	9,317	10,862

Banning's majority, 1,545.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Smith, R.	Savage, D.	Cook.
Butler	2,405	4,504	
Clermont	2,682	3,389	
Clinton	2,298	1,681	33
Fayette	1,446	1,296	
Warren	2,829	2,102	
Total	11,810	12,972	33

Savage over Smith, 1,162.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Gunckel, R.	McMahon, D.	Campbell
Darke	2,816	3,093	7
Greene	2,724	2,072	119
Montgomery	6,524	7,498	57
Preble	2,224	2,118	33
Total	14,312	15,411	216

McMahon over Gunckel, 1,099.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Lytle, R.	Rice, D.	Callen.
Allen	1,702	2,079	
Auglaize	651	1,717	
Defiance	659	1,705	20
Mercer	679	1,611	
Paulding	915	808	
Putnam	952	1,967	
Shelby	1,155	1,833	2
Van Wert	1,621	1,668	
Total	8,279	13,478	22

Rice over Lytle, 5,199.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Pratt, R.	Hurd, D.	Granger.
Fulton	1,550	1,032	295
Henry	902	1,685	114
Lucas	3,883	4,641	129
Ottawa	865	1,856	2
Williams	1,749	1,863	128
Wood	2,224	2,030	207
Total	10,921	13,108	875

Hurd over Pratt, 1,787.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Gordon, R.	Neil, D.	Cooper.
Adams	1,318	1,536	6
Brown	2,024	3,058	
Highland	2,142	2,278	
Pike	810	1,271	
Ross	2,719	3,190	
Total	9,108	11,134	6

Neil over Gordon, 2,225.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Lawrence, R.	Pearson, D.	Sullivan.
Champaign	2,098	1,838	202
Clarke	3,014	2,716	321
Logan	1,820	1,687	231
Madison	1,287	1,351	155
Miami	2,587	2,786	85
Total	10,756	10,378	994

Lawrence over Pearson, 378.

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Robinson, R.	Poppleton, D.	Harrod.
Delaware	1,989	1,971	305
Hardin	1,869	2,176	173
Knox	2,351	2,678	287
Marion	1,169	1,702	51
Morrow	1,788	1,609	189
Union	2,033	1,491	81
Total	11,199	11,627	1,045

Poppleton over Robinson, 428.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Foster, R.	Seney, D.	Mead.
Erie	2,619	2,356	56
Hancock	2,208	2,414	25
Huron	3,428	2,409	143
Sandusky	2,139	2,889	25
Seneca	3,280	3,791	61
Total	13,778	13,618	289

Foster over Seney, 1[illegible].

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Bundy, R.	Vance, D.	Locke.
Gallia	1,864	1,846	62
Hocking	810	1,652	
Jackson	1,917	1,994	69
Lawrence	2,428	4,456	14
Scioto	2,356	2,872	
Vinton	1,275	1,636	
Total	10,496	12,437	209

Vance over Bundy, 1,941.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Taylor, R.	Walling, D.	Thompson
Fairfield	1,659	2,910	10
Franklin	4,794	6,398	81
Perry	1,051	2,077	345
Pickaway	1,063	2,285	22
Total	9,567	13,580	398

Walling over Taylor, 3,913.

TWELFTH DISTRICT (Short Term.)

	Taylor, R.	Finck, D.	Thompson
Fairfield	1,654	2,945	16
Franklin	4,694	6,483	315
Perry	1,153	2,160	
Pickaway	1,800	2,504	
Total	9,301	14,090	331

Finck over Taylor, 4,789.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Barnhill, R.	Southard, D.	Gartner.
Coshocton	1,590	2,077	
Licking	2,489	4,213	167
Muskingum	3,482	4,514	185
Tuscarawas	2,189	2,997	
Total	9,651	13,[illegible]	352

Southard over Barnhill, 3,961.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Armstrong, R.	Cowen, D.	Deal.
Ashland	1,515	2,124	40
Crawford	1,081	2,990	290
Holmes	948	2,495	
Richland	2,537	3,[illegible]	19
Wyandot	1,153	1,687	31
Total	7,234	12,394	

Cowen over Armstrong, 5,18[illegible].

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Van Vorhes, R.	Oldham, D.	Alderman
Athens	2,748	1,487	57
Meigs	2,851	1,413	27
Monroe	845	2,454	13
Morgan	1,810	1,551	185
Washington	1,741	1,680	
Total	11,655	10,656	383

Van Vorhes over Oldham, 999.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Danford, R.	Boyles, D.	Day
Belmont	3,776	3,485	9
Guernsey	2,187	1,794	26
Harrison	1,976	1,789	
Jefferson	2,517	2,164	
Noble	1,741	1,680	
Total	12,097	10,861	35

Danford over Boyles, 1,236.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Woodworth, R.	Wilson, D.	Paine.
Carroll	1,568	1,238	
Columbiana	2,934	2,364	197
Mahoning	3,074	2,687	29
Stark	3,537	4,548	219
Total	11,113	10,837	445

Woodworth over Wilson, 276.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Monroe, R.	McBride, D.	Miller.
Lorain	3,694	1,649	
Medina	1,913	1,421	98
Summit	3,445	3,178	7
Wayne	3,277	3,847	
Total	12,329	10,095	105

Monroe over McBride, 236.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Garfield, R.	Woods, D.	Hurlburt.	Price.
Ashtabula	3,478	755	1,273	118
Geauga	1,798	584	645	
Portage	2,553	2,340	222	72
Trumbull	2,847	2,232	736	181
Lake	1,925	634	551	2
Total	12,591	6,245	3,427	391

Garfield over Woods, 6,346.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Parsons, R.	Payne, D.	Goodman.
Cuyahoga	11,330	13,849	164

Payne over Parsons 2,519.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Millinery Store of Sherwood, Barker & Co. Entered and Robbed of Three Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods.

Monday night some audacious burglar or burglars perpetrated the most daring robbery that we have been called upon to chronicle for some time. Monday, the store of Sherwood, Barker & Co., was closed on account of the death of Mr. Sherwood's mother. In the evening, before going home, one of the partners went through the building, and saw that everything was securely fastened. The doors were all locked, the windows all bolted, and everything looked as safe as could be.

Next morning, when the front door was unlocked, a scene met the eye that was enough to dumfound one. The drawers were all open, boxes thrown around on the floor, on shelves, counters and show cases, while rich silks, laces and other costly fabrics were scattered around in the most promiscuous manner.

Of course the store had been robbed, and as soon as the only partner who is in the city, Mr. Schansenbach, arrived they immediately set about to discover what had been taken, and how an entrance had been effected. Neither task was very easy, but by a close inspection of all the windows, the mark of a cold chisel was found in the one in the second story front. Then the mystery was solved. The thief had climbed up, by means of the iron bars on the awning, until he secured a foothold on the top of the first story, which projects slightly. Once here it was but the work of an instant to pry the fastenings off the window and get inside. The policeman on that beat patrols from the alley between Monroe and Jefferson streets to the corner of Madison, and it was while he was near the alley the job was done.

As soon as an entrance was gained, the thief or thieves went down stairs and packed up fine beaded laces, silks of all kinds, and everything else of value they could find, strewing the floor with empty boxes and pasteboads from which they had taken the laces.

At this time it is almost impossible to tell exactly what the loss will be, but it is thought that it will be between two and three thousand dollars. The case was placed in the hands of an expert detective, and it is hoped that the daring thieves may be caught and made to suffer the fullest extent of the law.

THE MONROE STREET RAILWAY.

Opening of the Road—Time-Table—The Dorr Street Road to be Narrow Gauged.

The Monroe Street Railway was formally opened Monday, by running a car its entire length, from Ontario street to the Church beyond the Milburn Wagon Works. For the next week or so cars will be run over the road every hour, from 7:30 in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening. The first car will leave the corner of Monroe and Ontario at 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue to leave at the beginning of each hour in the day; the last car leaving at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The road has been leased to T. P. Brown Esquire, who will run it in connection with the Dorr street Railroad. He contemplates having the latter's gauge reduced from its present width of 4 feet and 8½ inches, to that of the track of Monroe street—3 feet 6 inches. The ordinance to this effect was passed by the Board of Aldermen last night, and will be presented to the Board of Councilmen at the next meeting. As soon as this body concurs in the ordinance the work will be begun, and will require perhaps several days to complete.

The work of narrow-gauging the cars is now going on, and it is one of the Dorr street cars with its gauge altered which is now running on the Monroe Street Road. New cars were ordered some months ago, but they will not be here for a week or so yet. When the narrow-gauging of the Dorr Street Road is finished, the Monroe street cars will be run to Summit street, and both lines will make ten minute trips.

JUDGE FRENCH.

His Commission Arrived this Morning—He will Take his Seat on Monday.

The commission of James J. French, Esq., as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, vice Hon. J. R. Seney, resigned, arrived here this morning, accompanied by the following letter:

State of Ohio, }
Executive Department, }
Columbus, Oct 24, 1874. }

Hon. James J. French—Dear Sir: I have the honor to send you herewith your commission as Judge, and congratulate you upon your appointment.

Very respectfully,
Amos Layman,
Executive Secretary.

The commission is dated October 24. This afternoon Mr. French will appear before the Clerk of the Court and take the required oath of office, which will be all the ceremony connected with his induction into office. He will take his seat upon the bench next Monday.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—The Coroner's Jury empanneled in the case of Samuel Wolf, the man who killed himself in the Station House Sunday last, returned the following verdict yesterday afternoon: "Deceased came to his death between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., of October 25th, 1874, in cell No. 2, Woman's Department, City Prison, from the loss of blood from a wound in his left arm, inflicted by a knife in his own hand, with design to take his own life, and we recommend that hereafter no prisoner be locked up without previously having been searched and all weapons removed."

As all of the friends and relatives of the deceased refused to take charge of the remains, they were interred yesterday afternoon in the Forest cemetery at the expense of the city.

Of Interest to Grain Dealers.—At the close of 'Change Tuesday, the following notice was read:

L. S. & M. S. R'y Co. }
Toledo, Oct. 27, 1874. }

To whom it may concern:

On and after Nov. 1st, and until further notice, all corn received by L. S. & M. S. R'y, elevators A. and B., will be inspected and graded as follows:

High Mixed—To be sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned, and not less than two-thirds yellow.

Low Mixed—To include all corn dry and sound, and only slightly mixed with unsound kernels and reasonably clean.

No Grade—Corn [illegible] damaged, but not good enough for higher grades.

Yours, &c.,
W. L. Stowe, Agent.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Cases Tried—Assignment for Next Week.

The following assignment of cases for trial next week was made on Wednesday.

MONDAY.

11734—Welcome O. Parker vs. Albert Moore.

11264—Timothy Fitzpatrick vs. the L. S. R. R. Co.

10734—Charles M. Barrett et al. vs. Thos. Morris et al.

TUESDAY.

9803—Ed. O. Brown vs. Equitable Life Assurance Company.

10023—Charles Depentual vs. John Van Gunten.

10408—Charles Gable vs. Frank Thillman.

WEDNESDAY.

10499—Frank P. Sears et al vs. J. L. Curry & Co.

10650—Levi Snell vs. Martin L. Leezen.

10685—Buckeye Brick Manufacturing Co. vs. Wm. A. Ewing.

THURSDAY.

10757—Nicholas Evoy vs. The city of Toledo.

10926—Josephus Rickets vs. Sarah E Fox et al.

10952—Mary Brand vs. George Frisch.

10990—Wm. Bucher, Exr., vs Margaretta B. Eldridge et al.

FRIDAY.

11015—Jefferson Miller vs. Wm. G. Fish et al.

11041—Simon Suydam et al vs. Toledo Wheel Company.

11106—Hiram Hubbard et al vs. David Miller.

11125—John Welles vs. Charles M. Woodburg et al.

SATURDAY.

11134—Kelsey, Lawton et al vs. Anton Weil et al.

11226—Harvey P. Platt vs. Willard W. Howe et al.

The consideration of the application of John Wynn for an injunction against Rev. James O'Reilly, was postponed until tomorrow morning.

The jury returned a sealed verdict this morning in the case of Ireland vs. Reading—a case arising under the Adair law. It was found to award a judgment of $825 to the plaintiff.

The case of C. Koch vs. John Doering et al. was concluded this morning.

THE RACES.

First Day at the Quickstep Driving Park—Large Attendance and Fine Sport.

The fall races at the Quickstep Park Association were inaugurated Tuesday afternoon by a series of two races, one for 3:00 horses, and one for 2:35 horses. A running race was on the programme, but owing to the lateness of the hour when the races began, it was postponed until this afternoon. The attendance numbered about five hundred persons, Milverstedt's band furnished excellent music, the track and horses were in good condition, and everything was auspicious. At about half-past two the three-minute horses were called in the following order: 1, Mambrino Warner, 2, Orphan Boy, 3, Sunrise, 4, Chalkline, 5, Barney, 6, Bashaw, 7, Miss Ryan, 8, Stranger, 9, Sorrel Prince.

Two of the horses, Barney and Miss Ryan, were drawn, and the purse, $175 to first horse; $75 to second; $50 to third, was contested by the remaining seven. The first two heats were won by Jas. A. Carry's Bashaw; time, 2:50½, 2:46½. The third heat was won by W. D. Hatch's Orphan Boy; time, 2:45; Bashaw second, Sorrel Prince third. The fourth heat was won by Bashaw, time, 2:48½; Chalkline, 4; Orphan Boy, 2.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $350.00; 3:00 race; 1st $175.00, 2d $75.00, 3d $50.00.

Jas A Carry's g g, Bashaw	1	1	2	1
N D Hatch's s g, Orphan Boy	3	5	1	2
Geo Riddle's g g, Sorrel Prince	2	3	3	3
Jas Clapp's b g, Mambrino Warner	5	4	4	3
D H Hughes' wh g, Chalkline	6	5	5	4
P W Knowles' blk s, Stranger	4	Dist.		
C R Williams' g g, Sunrise	7	Dist.		

Time, 2:46½, 2:45, 2:48½.

There were fourteen entries to the second race, but three were drawn before the start. The race was won by W. R. Forbes' ch. g. "John W. Hall," in three straight heats. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Purse, $300.00; 2:35 race; 1st $175.00, 2d $75.00, 3d $50.00.

M S Forbes' ch g, John W Hall	1	1	1
Floyd Deyo's — Small Hopes	2	2	2
Jas Kelle's g g, Grey Billy	3	3	3
Jas Clapp's b g, Mambrino Warner	4	4	0
W H Mitchell's — m, Bedo Fairfield	0	5	0
O H Ball's b g, Dan Howell	0	6	0
D — Hosmer's b m, Lady McFatridge	0	7	0
Jas W Cosnee's br m, Sue Monday	0	8	0
S H House's blk s, Col Ed D Baker	0	9	0
Dan H Hughes' b m, Mary Taylor	10		
R J Wheeler's br m, Brown Kate	11		

Time, 2:[illegible], 2:51, 2:49.

Died.—William Davis, a gentleman well-known in Railroad circles, having been connected with the Lake Shore Railroad for fifteen years, the greater part of the time as conductor, died in Adrian, Mich., on Monday last. He had been suffering for some years past with a chronic affection of the bowels, but the fatal termination of the disease at this time, was totally unexpected. He leaves a wife and two young children.

Indicted.—F. M. Hudson, ex-Superintendent of the Sandusky gas works, has been indicted by the grand jury for forgery and embezzlement. The gas company has commenced suit against him for $40,000, and attached all of his property. Hudson was arrested on Monday, and released on bail of $8,300.

A deer, probably confused by the fires in the woods, ran into the village of Perrysburg yesterday, and then attempted to cross the river between Perrysburg and Miami, when a man who saw it took a skiff and caught the bewildered animal in the water.

Do You Want to go to Texas?—We are authorized to announce that Dr. W. G. Kingsbury, of San Antonio, Texas, Commissioner of Immigration for the State of Texas, and H. C. Walker, Esq., Land Agent for the sale of Texas lands, will be at the American House in Toledo on Monday, Nov. 2d, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., ready and willing to give information relating to that State—its climate, soil, productions, health, timber, water, price of lands, farming, stock raising, public schools, Texas, and the cost of living, mechanics' and laborers' wages, and the best and cheapest route to Texas.

Capitalists seeking a safe and profitable place to invest, or farmers wishing to secure future homes for their children, are especially invited to be present. Persons intending to emigrate to the "Lone Star" State, or such as would like to go and make a tour of inspection, will do well to call and see these gentlemen.

Full particulars of the proposed excursion to Texas, on the 17th of November, 1874, can be had by addressing J. T. Martin, Tiffin, Ohio, or at the above named place and time.

After One Trial

no housekeeper will ever doubt the superiority of Dooley's Yeast Powder over all others, for producing light, elegant bread, biscuits, pastry, rolls, &c. This is attributed to its freedom from any substances that are injurious even to invalids.

—Boots and Shoes.—This dry weather cannot last always; rain, snow and slush must come some time, and that very soon, and then comes the urgent necessity of having the feet well clothed, to prevent laying the foundation for maladies that are always painful and inconvenient, and frequently fatal. Nothing is more essential to the maintenance of good health than warm and dry foot-covering, and the place to obtain an article of this kind, which can be bought with the most perfect assurance that it is the best in workmanship and material which the market affords, is at [illegible] shoe store, No. 97 Summit street.

Stock Sale.—Elsewhere, Mr. Henry T. Niles, of Jamestown, this county, offers for sale on Saturday, November 7th, a number of his herd of Short-horn cattle, with a number of Alderney and common stock. Mr. Niles' sale is worth attention, and his stock is to be commended to the attention of the farmers of this and adjoining counties.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

The Fragrant Breath of Beauty

Attests the matchless purifying properties of Sozodont. Every lady who has ever used it, proclaims it a perfect antidote to dental decay. Pure teeth are essential to a pure breath, and both are enjoyed by all who resort to this agreeable, wholesome, and invaluable compound.

Spalding's Glue will mend your ways, &c.

Men Always Admire

a pretty, well-shod foot. By all means buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They wear longer and never have ragged soles. They cost no more. A dark line shows where the channel is cut around the sole.

☞ Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips. Try them.

For sale by all Shoe Dealers.

LOST—COLT—Last Saturday, a brown Bay Colt, large pose on his neck; white speck in front of his face, grey on belly.
JOHN SULIER, Erie, Michigan.*

TWO GRAND EXCURSIONS to the GREAT ARKANSAS VALLEY, Kansas. MESSRS KAHLO & CROWE, agents for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad, have procured half fare tickets to all points on said road to Granada, Col., thereby enabling all parties wishing to visit this vast and delightful region of country, whether for health, profit or pleasure, to do so at comparatively small expense. (Fare from Toledo to Topeka, Kan. and return, $35 45.) First-class tickets, good for sixty days. Trains leave Toledo Tuesday, November 3d and 10th, at 11 35 P. M. (via St. Louis, on T. W. & W. R. R. For tickets and full information, apply to Messrs. KAHLO & CROWE, 258 Summit street, Toledo, O.

DRUGGISTS!

WANTED—SITUATION—By a Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Six years experience; age, 22. Best of testimonials. Converse in English and German. Address

"G. A." Box 891,
Williamsport, Pa.

JAMESTOWN STOCK SALE.

The Third Annual Stock Sale will take place at my Farm,

Jamestown, Lucas County, O.,

(five miles from Toledo, East Side, on Maumee Bay,)

Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1874,

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., when I will offer at

Public Auction

the following list of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Bulls: Duke of Lucas, beautiful red, one year old, full pedigree, no better in the State; Red Knife, five years old, rich red, full and good pedigree; Simon Second, white, three years old, full and good pedigree; Duke of Navarre, dark red, one year old. Also, the following list of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cows and Heifers: Kate, eight years old, full pedigree; Lady Yes-ill, two years old, rich red, full pedigree; Lady Buchan, six months old, white, full pedigree. Also, thirty Cows and and Heifers, high grade, many of them nearly full blood Short-Horns, with calf by Thoroughbred Bulls. Also, Thirty Bull and Heifer Calves, all from Thoroughbred Bulls and high grade Cows, selected with great care in the best stock region in the State for all practical purposes of breeding, many of these Calves are as good as thoroughbreds. Farmers of Lucas, Wood and Ottawa Counties, you have the best farms and the meanest stock in the State. Come yourselves and see the difference. As I intend to make a specialty of Short-Horns, I will also offer all my Alderneys, consisting of one Thoroughbred Alderney Bull and ten Alderney Cows and Heifers. I will also offer the following common stock: Twenty Cows and Heifers, with Calf by Thoroughbred Bulls. Also, twenty head of Stock and Beef Cattle. Also one Thoroughbred Leicester Buck. TERMS—On all sums of $50 and upwards, from three to six months credit with approved security, or a discount of 6 per cent. for cash. Refreshments on the grounds.

HENRY T NILES.

NOTICE.

The Only Exclusive
CASH
Dry Goods House
IN TOLEDO,
—IS—
PETTEE & HOWE,
153 Summit St.

ONE PRICE AND THAT A LOW ONE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

☞ DON'T FAIL TO CALL, ☜
153 Summit Street,
Pettee & Howe,
BEFORE PURCHASING.

SEND 25 cents postage and 10 names, and get a nice Chromo and large Circulars FREE! Address, R. GLIMACK, So. Manchester, Conn.

$72 00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$72 per week. Goods sell themselves. J. & Jones 80 N 8th street, Philadelphia.

Employment.

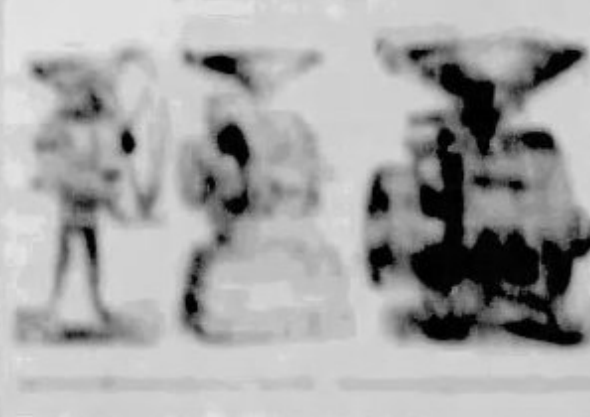
I want 1000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST, & THE GROWING WORLD. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $300 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand Street, Jersey City N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

NEW THEORY; NEW TREATMENT

SEND STAMP for TREATISE Giving NEW THEORY, also Reasons for Failure of OLD REMEDIES.

SPOHR'S NEW PILE CURE. Sure Self Cure. By Mail, $1.10.

Address: Jules M. Spohr Specialist, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.



New Burr Mills. The best remarkable Burrs ever built for the grinding and milling. [illegible] Send stamp for list. Edward Harrison, New Haven, Conn.

Clarke's
New Method for Piano-Forte.
Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be
Beyond all Comparison the Best
to be had of Book and Music stores.
Sent by Mail. Price, $3.75.
LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY OCT. 29.1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed (postage pre-paid)

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.75.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.15.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4,00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $5 00.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,00.
ST. NICHOLAS, price $3 00, and Blade, $4.00.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,00.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
THE GALAXY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3,00, and BLADE both one year $4,00.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,25, including Chromo "The Rescue."
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,75, including one of the Steel Engravings "The Lion in Love," or "The Interrupted Reader."
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,75.
THE NURSERY, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2,75.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.35.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1 50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2 00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1,60.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,75.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,25.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE both one year for $2 75.
LADY' OWN MAGAZINE, $2.00 and BLADE, $3.00.
LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and FARM JOURNAL, $2.00.
LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, $2.50.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $5.00.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,00.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,00.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5,00.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,30.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3,50.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $4,00.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,25.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $4,00.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.
BLADE, FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY $3.25.

☞ The above prices Cover Postage.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW commissions on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Since the gains made by the Democrats in Ohio and Indiana, politicians are busy with predictions as to the probable political complexion of the next Congress. This is particularly true of the politicians at the National Capital. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following statement of what the Democrats expect to accomplish, and what they must accomplish, in order to secure the coveted majority:

> There is no attempt by Republicans to disguise the fact that there is not a little danger of the Democrats securing the control of the next House of Representatives. There will be needed by the Democrats the gains to be made by defeating altogether fifty-three or fifty-four Representatives of districts now Republican. They have, in the elections already held, gained sixteen, and a further gain of thirty-five, or certainly thirty-six, will change the majority of the next House. The Democrats count on carrying all the districts of the South now represented by Republicans, except a few of those which are permanently and strongly Republican by reason of the preponderance of the colored vote. This would give them a further gain of twenty, at least. These anticipations are probably too great, but it is not unreasonable to concede them in the South a gain of fifteen. There will then be required a further gain of twenty, for which they must look largely to Pennsylvania and Illinois. Eight districts in Pennsylvania and five in Illinois, now Republican, are very close, and may possibly be carried by the Democrats. This leaves eight required to change the majority, which the Democrats expect to secure, from New York, two or three; Maryland, one; Delaware, one; California, one; Kansas, one; Wisconsin, one; and Michigan, one. The Democratic politicians estimate for a majority with great confidence. The Republicans concede that the result will be close, but do not by any means concede that the House will be lost. Taking the States of Ohio and Indiana alone as a basis of calculation, the Democrats would win, but considering all the elections yet held they would have to make a still greater ratio of gains.

The chances are against the Democrats gaining the requisite number of members to secure control of Congress. Yet nothing but earnest and determined work on the part of the Republicans in the States yet to hold their elections, can prevent such a result.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is of the opinion that the real autocrat of Louisiana is Marshal PACKARD, KELLOGG being a mere tool in his hands and more weak than wicked.—This view may throw some light upon KELLOGG'S vacillating course concerning the proposal to submit the returns for the election of 1872 to a Board of Arbitrators. Whether his final acceptance will prove of such value to the MCENERY party as they hope, only the event can determine.

☞ It is now believed that President GRANT will, soon after his return to Washington, put a quietus upon the third term talk. His most intimate friends assert that he has never entertained the thought of being a candidate again, and have no doubt as to the character of the announcement which he will make.

☞ The Washington *Chronicle* makes the pertinent inquiry: "Now that the monument in memory of LINCOLN is completed, what is to hinder the completion of that design to commemorate the heroic and statesman like deeds of WASHINGTON?

☞ The trial of GLENDENNING, the Jersey City seducer and preacher, is still progressing before the Presbytery, and the bitterness of the partisans on both sides is beginning to boil over occasionally.

☞ A Chicago grand jury, in a session of two weeks, produced ninety-four indictments.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The second annual session of the Women's Congress, which convened at Chicago last week, was eminently successful in every sense. The meetings were largely attended, the interest manifested in the papers read and the topics discussed never flagging from the opening to the closing session. Many of the eminent women of the United States, distinguished as thinkers and reformers, were present; among the most prominent may be mentioned Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, the President of the Congress, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, ELIZABETH B. CHASE, Mrs JANE G. SWISSHELM, Miss PHEBE COUSINS, Mrs. KATE N. DOGGETT, Miss FRANCES E. WILLARD and ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL.

The papers read and the subjects discussed were upon the following topics:

CRIME.

The Genesis of Crime.
Fallen Women.
Prison Reform for Women.
Influence of Literature on Crime.

TRUE STANDARDS OF USE AND BEAUTY.

Household Art and Decoration.
Co operative Housekeeping.
How to Combine Intellectual Culture with Household Management and Family Duty.
Dress Reform.
The Defects of the National Cuisine, and How to Remedy Them.

EDUCATION.

Kindergarten.
Physical Education of Girls.
Industrial and Scientific Education for Women—Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, etc.
What careers of Practical Science are open to Women?
Woman's Right to Equal Control in the Educational Work of the Nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Physical Status of Woman as it is, and should be.
Our Inheritance, with reference to pre-natal Influences.
Woman's Part in Journalism.
How can Women best oppose Intemperance?
The latest and best Efforts of Progressive European Women.

After the opening ceremonies, Mrs. HOWE read a paper on Finance, in which she asserted that the financial helplessness of women was the great cause of the weakness of the sex politically, and suggested, as a cure, that the study of banking and financial systems generally should not be excluded from the curriculum of girls. She also recommended that all subordinate societies for the improvement of women should encourage financial studies, and in substantiation of her theory, read a letter from FRANCES POWER COBBLE, of the London *Echo*, maintaining that in financial education lay the chief source of female strength. Mrs. CAROLINE SOULE, editor of the *Guiding Star*, and author of numerous Sunday School books, spoke upon the same subject, as did also ELIZABETH K. CHURCHILL, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. LIVERMORE.

At the opening of the second session, Mrs. SOULE read a paper written by Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, on "How to combine intellectual culture with household management." It is described as having been well written, containing excellent ideas upon the subject, and was listened to with marked attention. Mrs. ELLEN MITCHELL, of Chicago, made a touching "Plea for Fallen Women," in which she took the ground that one great cause of the downfall of women was the denial to them of ingress into the remunerative lines of business occupations, without otherwise throwing any new light upon the subject. She demonstrated by statistics, that the social evil decreased according as the avenues to paying employments were opened to women, saying that in Sheffield and Birmingham, England, where labor of all kinds was available to them, it was scarcely known. At the conclusion of her address, the audience were much affected, many being moved to tears at the representation of the sad scenes which she had witnessed. She was followed on the same subject by Mrs. HOWE, Mrs. LIVERMORE and Mrs. EASTMAN, Mrs. LIVERMORE arguing that prevention was better than cure, and that this prevention consisted in paying to woman a fair and just price for her labor.

"The Influence of Literature on Crime," was one of the principal essays read on the second day, wherein Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE illustrated the influence which the literature of SHAKESPEARE, BYRON, DE BALYAC, GOETHE, SCHILLER, and other eminent writers of national fame, had exercised over the minds of their countrymen, and how their thoughts had affected the young. This essay was earnest and able, and well received by the audience. Dr. MARY S. BLAKE read a paper on "Our Inheritance, with reference to pre-natal tendencies." The last sessions were devoted to a discussion of Dress Reform, Temperance and Journalism. In the course of the first, Mrs. FLYNT, of Boston, exhibited several under and outside garments, combining health, comfort, durability and beauty, for which she had secured a patent, but which gave general ideas upon the subject, which could be imitated by those who were favorably impressed therewith, and who desired to do so. The Temperance question was discussed by Miss MINNIE SWANZIE, and "Female Journalism" by Mrs. MALLOY, of Elkhart, Indiana. The latter lady evidently has a correct idea of the subject of her address, in substantiation of which we quote a few sentences:

> Newspaper work means business, and a lazy man or woman can no more be a successful editor than a good Christian. God never patronizes a lazy Christian, and the world never patronizes a lazy editor. The man or woman who enters the journalistic work expecting to find it a plant which will thrive in a soil of indolence will be grandly disappointed. But to the woman who comes to the work bringing all her talents, her heart, and her persistence, success is inevitable. In the newspaper work especially is that remark of Sir Joshua Reynolds applicable. "If one have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency." The mediocre capacity may be enlarged and made effective by brave resolve and persistent effort. The extreme patience of women in most trying circumstances is another thing in her favor.

In alluding to the mission of the journalist, she said "he occupies in the public affections a much more enviable position than even the physician or the minister of the Gospel, for the influences of the latter are, at best, felt only in a small circle, while a live newspaper speaks to the hearts of thousands. There is just as much difference in journalists as there is in preachers. You can very quickly tell the minister who preaches for money from the one who preaches because his great love for humanity and the Master compels his utterance. The world is full of hungry hearts, and the journalist who meets their demands will never lack for work to do. Journalists, like poets, are born, not made. I know two men in the country profession who perhaps have learned this art as well as a woman could. I refer to the late lamented A. P. RICHARDSON, of McGregor, Ia., the most popular country journalist in the Northwest, and my friend COLFAX, of South Bend. There was hardly a man, woman or child in Iowa who did not know and love the former, while the latter had the happy faculty of so entering into everybody's joys and sorrows that the heartstrings of the people of Northern Indiana are so woven about him that any tide of success or wave of adversity that touches him touches also the whole public heart of that community. Now, I believe there are many women in America who possess this faculty to a happy extent."

The Chicago press speak in high terms of commendation of the good effect calculated to spring from this association, believing that in similar proceedings and discussions there is great promise and potency of needful social reforms, manifesting as they do that the thought of modern society is neither torpid nor altogether frivolous and heartless, but that there is a deep under current tending to develop, not only the desirability, but the practicability of better and nobler things.

THE EFFECT.

That the rebels of the South expect to receive pay for the slaves set at liberty by President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, and hope to receive pensions for rebel soldiers, should the Democratic party gain the ascendency, there is not the shadow of a doubt. The recent elections have had the effect to greatly encourage the hopes of the rebels, and they evidently think the day for the settlement of their claims and the securing of their pensions is near at hand. In the Ninth Congressional district of Georgia, the following notice has been given to former slave owners:

> The undersigned proposes to open in Gainesville, Georgia, a register for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value, in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, i. e., January 1, 1863. Said registry to be made in well bound books, that are to be kept in a fire proof vault. This is done with a view to getting pay for them at some future day. The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing one hundred names will be recorded for five dollars. Address M. W. Biden, United States Claim Agent, Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia.

Coming right upon the heels of recent Democratic victories, this is significant. It shows what Democratic success means.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCES.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of more strict laws for the granting of divorces. It is quite generally believed that matrimonial infelicity is greatly increased by the ease with which divorces may be obtained. Husbands and wives rely too much upon divorce laws, and not enough upon their good behavior, for security against "storms." It is gratifying to see evidences of a disposition to check the divorce business—a tendency to increase the difficulties attending divorces and marriages of divorced persons. The Church is moving in this matter and ministers are beginning to refuse their services in marrying persons who are divorced for reasons other than those recognized by the Bible as sufficient for the separation of man and wife. This question has been considered by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the result has been the adoption of a new canon upon Divorce, which establishes the law in a manner not easily misunderstood. The ministers of the Church are forbidden to solemnize matrimony in any case where the divorced wife or husband of either party is still living, the only exceptions being in favor of the innocent party, in case of a divorce for infidelity to the marriage vow, or of parties previously divorced and desiring to be reunited. If parties under the ban become married by other rites, they are excluded from the benefit of the sacraments, and are virtually excommunicated. This is essentially the position taken by the Catholic Church. Practically, the Episcopalians have held the same ground hitherto, but no authoritative edict has been issued. The great increase in the number of divorces applied for and granted, has made it necessary that the Bishops should speak plainly and by authority. Now there is no danger that they can be misunderstood. They make the marriage tie inviolable.

☞ Dr AVELLANECKE was inaugurated as President of the Argentine Republic on the 12th inst. The insurgents, however, are daily gaining in strength, and demand his resignation. They have captured the island of San Martin, Gracia, and are making extensive preparations for besieging the capital. Rumors are current that he will resign the Presidency if assurances are given him that Senor QUINTANA will be appointed Provisional President, pending a new election.

☞ A new marriage law has been made in Prussia, which requires that the bans be published three weeks before the solemnization of the ceremony. A Chicago contemporary, in alluding to it, says that in that city any smart man can be married, divorced, court and marry a second wife in less than that time. Evidently the new Prussian marriage law is not adapted to the social status of Chicago.

☞ The Chicago *Post and Mail* says: "The three great railroads running west from Chicago to Omaha refuse to join the Saratoga arrangement for a combination of all mail lines between Oceans. They say the Commissioners to have charge of the combination, if perfected, are incompetent. We think these roads do well. Indeed, we never could see how a great road was to be best managed by those not interested in its success."

☞ European diplomatic circles are reported to favor the idea of referring the Schleswig Holstein question to the arbitration of Queen Victoria, and the Danish Government also prefers to submit the adjudication of her difficulties in this matter to Great Britain, rather than any other power of Europe. This, it is believed, will offer a feasible method for the solution of the troublesome question.

IS THERE GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS?

This is at present the all-absorbing question among the mining circles of Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and California, and is answered there affirmatively according to the wishes of those who are ever seeking new territory reported to be abounding in gold, notwithstanding all scientific testimony to the contrary. Correspondents from Cheyenne and Bismarck positively maintain that gold, in large quantities, does exist in the Black Hills, and in the country of the Big Horn Mountains, which extends from the head waters of the Big Horn River on the north, to the shores of Clear Creek on the south. In support of the theory of the existence of this precious metal in the above named localities, its believers have only tradition for reliance upon which to base their faith, yet to it they adhere with the zeal of the ancient devotees who cast themselves prostrate before the golden calf of their own creation and declared it their God. Professor WINCHELL'S opinion that no gold can be found in quartz of the nature of that which exists in the Black Hills, is pronounced as having no foundation in fact, and Lieutenant CARPENTER, entomologist of the boundary survey, sent out by the Smithsonian Institute, is quoted as saying that he was suprised that any man of Professor WINCHELL'S presumed intelligence would report as that scientist had done. Of one hundred specimens gathered in different localities of the Black Hills country, nearly all are pronounced by Mr. CARPENTER as favorable for the existence of gold, though that gentleman does not aver that it postively exists among the rocks and hills from which these were taken.

Numerous stories, which for the past twenty-five years have been in circulation among the miners of the West, and nightly repeated about their camp-fires, are now revived, and accepted as literally true. These all maintain that somewhere in the direction of the Sioux Reservation, hills of solid gold exist in their pristine wealth, while the valleys beneath them require only the touch of the pick to bring to the surface immense nuggets of some valuable metal, and that this golden land must be the country of the Black Hills, or the Indians would not have guarded it so zealously. Furthermore, Missouri traders are reported as having for years bought gold dust from the Indians of the vicinity, and kept its purchase secret in order that they should have no competitors to bid against them. Father DESMIT, a Jesuit missionary to the North Western Indians, who died at St. Louis many years since, is said to have known the exact locality where the gold grew, but as he had faithfully promised his Indian friends never to reveal it, the secret died with him, and from hints which he gave, it is argued that the unknown El Dorado can be no other land than that of the Black Hills. Col. BULLOCK, the oldest settler at Ft. Laramie, now living on a ranch seventy miles north of that place on the Chugwater, was supposed to know all about this gold country, and some enterprising newspaper reporter made a pilgrimage to his home and interviewed him regarding what he knew about gold in the Black Hills. The substance of his answer is, that he has never been in the Black Hills, but thinks he has bought gold of an old squaw in exchange for candy and raisins which he supposes came from that now famous land. The ancient aboriginal lady refused to tell where she procured it, as she feared her red friends would put her to death, if she did so.

Swift Bear, a Sioux, who entertained very friendly feelings towards Colonel BULLOCK, told him in 1863, that tin cups full of gold could be picked up anywhere in the Black Hills, a fact which, had it been true, might have been demonstrated by the CUSTAR expedition. In 1865 Otter Tail, another Sioux, told the same pioneer that he had seen a party of Unkapapas, who told him that they had met three white men who had gathered a buckskin bagful of gold in the Black Hills. Those and many similar stories are related among the miners and believed implicity. The testimony of the scientific corps who accompanied Gen. CUSTAR'S expedition is pronounced worthless, the assertion being made that similar testimony had been given regarding the gold regions of California, Utah and Colorado. Mr. HINDMAN, an Indian Commissioner, who has returned quite lately from the reported gold country, says it does not impress him favorably and he sees no reason whatever to warrant belief in the existence of gold. Mr. Fox, an experienced miner, after extensive prospecting, confirms Mr. HINDMAN'S testimony, while the inhabitants of Yankton say that persons in and about Sioux City have been employed to report the existence of gold to attract emigration thither, and to induce the Government to purchase the territory of the Sioux and open it for this purpose. The Indians, it is said, are quite willing to part with it, if paid sufficiently, and that they do not intend to attack exploring parties who in companies of one, two and three hundred are now travelling thither from different mining regions of the West. Therefore, the solution of the question whether gold in large quantities exists in the Black Hills, remains yet to be demonstrated before the general public can arrive at a correct view of the matter, between the miners and adventurers who have never been there and who maintain that it does, and the scientists and explorers, writing and speaking from experience who aver that it does not. Time, which proves all things, will most certainly reveal the truth or falsity of this question, and therefore those who possess their souls in patience until the revelation comes, will escape the danger of cold, starvation and scalping to which the over zealous and greedy ones expose themselves, who can not await until the old gentleman with the scythe sees fit to reveal whether or not gold lies hidden under the Black Hills.

☞ Late advices from South America state that AVELLANEDA, President elect of the Argentine Republic, has been installed in that office, and has assumed the reins of government.

NO EVIL WITHOUT SOME GOOD.

English correspondents write that the British people, greatly to their satisfaction, have made the discovery that the Prince of Wales is, after all, doing some good, although inadvertently. He is assuming the position of Royal Patron of Art and Science, and of various charitable enterprises, and no sooner does he lend his name or his presence to any one undertaking of this kind, than its success is assured. Such is the reverence which the wealthy and fashionable of British society have for royalty, that notwithstanding the unpopular characteristics of their future sovereign, they will pay unlimited prices for the works of some artist whom he has praised, or give large sums towards any scientific or charitable enterprise to which he has been a subscriber, by ever so limited an amount, taking a certain pride in exceeding, by their own munificence, the insignificant sums given by their Crown Prince.

At the recent opening of the Royal Academy, his Royal Highness took the trouble to say that a picture painted by a young lady, named THOMPSON, "was very pretty," and immediately the picture was sold for a high price, and all others in her possession found ready purchasers at sums far above their real value, while she is being deluged with orders for pictures at her own prices, from the fashionable world of the whole United Kingdom. Although she has already, in this short time, acquired a handsome competence, through the nice little speech of Wales, she bids fair to amass a large fortune while the popular furore in regard to her pictures lasts. All the artists of Great Britain, who desire to become suddenly rich, are now appealing to the Prince to speak a good word for their pictures at some exhibition or public resort, hoping that they may reap a portion of the good fortune which has so unexpectedly and suddenly fallen to Miss THOMPSON.

Another action of the same description has immortalized the name of the Prince. Being invited to attend the full-dress rehearsal of a musical production by the deceased composer BALFE, before its first public presentation, he graciously accepted the invitation, and at the close of the performance sent for the widow of the composer, and told her that he liked her husband's opera and would accept its dedication to himself. This, it is now hoped, will bring to Mrs. BALFE all the pecuniary means needful for leading a life of ease and pleasure, by herself and family, during the remainder of their existence. Aside from these immense services, "Champaigne Charley" has signified his willingness to lend the light of his rubicund countenance to any banquet or entertainment given to aid scientific, charitable, or benevolent institutions, and furthermore, that he will make a speech whenever his oratorical powers shall be called into exercise. Who will say hereafter that the Prince of Wales is without his uses. Although he has cost the nation a million pounds sterling annually, since he has attained his majority, what does that signify if he will condescend to attend charity fairs, royal geographical dinners, and art exhibitions, and say he thinks Miss SMITH'S picture "very pretty," and Mr. BROWN'S new opera "very good," and that he "approves" of the projected expedition to the North Pole or Ajiji Land. Verily, who wouldn't be a prince, and have the means at command at so cheap a price to confer equally valuable benefits.

HARD TIMES.

There is no disguising the fact that business throughout the country has not experienced that revival which was generally expected to follow quietude in financial circles, and large crops in all departments of agricultural pursuits. A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* thus pictures the situation in that city.

> I know not why it is, but everybody appears to be impressed with the idea that hard times are in store for us; that the coming winter is to bring great want and suffering. How to take in sail and curtail expenses is just now the uppermost thought with all classes and conditions here, save the Astors, the Aspinwalls and others, "who toil not, neither do they spin." Many leading business firms are contemplating the propriety of uniting together for a general reduction of salaries and wages. They are disappointed that the fall trade has not been more active, and find themselves supporting numerous clerks and assistants, many of whom have little or nothing to do. Thousands of clerks who had until recently been hoping for an increase of salary at the commencement of the year, will now be very happy if they can remain where they are at reduced pay.

Here at the West, there will be less actual want, since the people more generally have within their reach all the necessaries of life and are not so entirely dependent upon their wages for procuring that which is essential to sustain life. In the large cities, there are of course many idle men, and provision must be made to prevent extreme suffering. Many of those who persist in staying in the city, without work or the means necessary to purchase bread, could find profitable employment by going into the country with axes and husking-pegs. Better do this than depend upon charity for support during the winter. In the East, such opportunities for making a living are not so abundant as at the West; but if the poor people, who are liable to suffer for want of the necessaries of life, would leave the cities and seek employment in the country, they may find work and be able to comfortably support their families.

☞ A peculiar type of leprosy, which has existed for some years in Tracadie, a village in Canada, on the Miramichi River, is said to be largely increasing in consequence of the intermarriage of persons afflicted with it. The affected parties who originally transmitted this hideous disease, landed from a ship many years since bound from Smyrna to Canada, and the patients were sent to this distant locality, where they have increased to such an extent that almost the entire community have become contaminated by the terrible malady which is depopulating the Sandwich Islands and threatens to become naturalized in California.

☞ In Davis county, Iowa, a strange and fatal disease has broken out among the hogs taken there from the grasshopper region of Kansas. All have died.

ANOTHER FREAK OF FORTUNE.

The freaks of the fickle goddess supposed to control the increase and diminution of wealth has recently had another striking illustration in a neighboring State. It appears in this case that fifty years ago a young English officer named HENDRICKS was traveling with his sister in Italy, where he met, woed, won and ran off with the charming daughter of a rich and proud nobleman. Even as the father of DESDEMONA disowned her, so the Italian count swore never again to acknowledge his recreant daughter.—Nothing disturbed, she went with her husband to the British dominions in North America, thence to New York, where, after giving birth to a daughter, she died. HENDRICKS having thus lost his wife, gave himself up to dissipation, but was so far mindful of his motherless infant as to marry a German woman who had taken a fancy to the child. The girl grew to maidenhood, receiving little education, for the family was poor, and when still young, was married at Vincennes, Ind., to an Ohio river mate named HIRAM TITUS. They lived happily enough until TITUS died, when she removed to Louisville, where she led if not a dissolute, still not a virtuous life. Now the Count, her grandfather, has yielded to Heaven his vital trust, and as sole lineal heir, she has gone to Italy to claim his title and his wealth. The fortune which thus falls to her is variously estimated from $200,000 to $800,000.

☞ The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company adopted a rule which requires passengers to show their tickets before they are permitted to enter the cars. This rule went into operation on the 1st inst. It was designed to prevent Grangers from entering the cars without tickets and then tender the legal fare. The legality of this rule has been brought to a practical test by a man who refused to show his ticket before entering a train on that road, the other day, and insisting upon entering, was seized by employees and pitched upon the platform. He will commence suit for both civil and criminal damages at once.

☞ In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois yesterday, Mr. NOYES made a strong argument against the right of Prof. PATTON to make an appeal in the SWING case, on the ground that the law of the Church only permitted an aggrieved party to make such appeal. Prof. PATTON replied, arguing that he was the aggrieved party, because, unless he sustained his case, he was, by law of the Church, an offender. By vote, the Synod agreed to allow an appeal, which carries the whole case before that body

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus* says: "For dull times some people seem to have the capacity of consuming a vast amount of merchandise. The goods imported so far this year have amounted to $332,000,000, which is $4,000,000 more than was consumed last year up to the same date, and largely in excess of any year, excepting 1872. The exports of produce this year have been $230,100,000, against $230,570,000, a difference of only $470,000, and an excess of $52,000,000 over 1872. We ought to be doing a prosperous business."

☞ Many of our readers will remember that toward the close of the rebellion, when the collapse of the Confederacy was assured, some of the more bloodthirsty leaders of the South proposed to fall back from the front and organize a guerilla warfare. The proposition, it seems, has not been forgotten, the only question being, how far Democratic successes at the North will warrant the carrying of that warfare.

☞ Chicago has been in a tremor of excitement over a bid for her most noted preacher, Rev. ROBERT COLLYER. He has finally decided to labor where *duty*, and not *money* "calls" him. As Chicago is exceedingly wicked, he proposes to remain and do all the good in his power.

☞ Late advices from China state that peaceful negotiations between the Government of that Empire and Japan have failed and that the extensive preparations for war, begun some months since and recently discontinued, pending negotiations for peace, are resumed with increased activity and vigor.

☞ Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY, the well-known clergyman of the Park Street Boston Church, has tendered his resignation. He wanted an assistant and a regular vacation of six months each year, hence the disagreement. But then the Boston people always were over-particular.

☞ A Chicago woman cut her dog open and found $13 in greenbacks in his stomach. We advise the owner of every dog to follow the example of the Chicago woman. If the dog has not $13 in greenbacks stowed away in his stomach now, he certainly will have that amount before spring.

☞ Those fellows who went out to the Black Hills, after the Government distinctly declared it would not protect them, are finding trouble. The gentle Sioux are after their scalps. If any of them return to tell the story, it may afford an interesting chapter for the future writer of Indian history.

☞ The Democrats will only need to secure one of the Independents elected to the Legislature, in order to elect their candidate for U. S. Senator in Indiana. But should the Independents present an unbroken front, they may be able to name the Senator.

☞ It is stated that BISMARCK agrees to endorse the Spanish-German loan, taking for security a lien on the isle of Porto Rico. That indicates the success of the Spanish Government, yet it by no means affords encouragement for faith in the perpetuity of the Republic.

☞ So BRIGHAM YOUNG and Elder CANNON have finally been indicted for having a plurality of wives. It is a long lane which has no end, and BRIGHAM YOUNG may yet find that polygamy is not a lane of that kind.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETER.

Temperance Politics and the Result—The State Elections thus Far—Massachusetts and New York Politics—Business.

From Our New England Correspondent.

BOSTON, October 19, 1874.

It seems to me that I heard something drop, out West, last Tuesday. Is the country going to the bow-wows, or where is it going? How is an honest man going to earn a living by the sweat of his brow, betting on elections, if things are going this way! It isn't right. If the Toledo district is going to elect a Republican by eleven hundred majority, and then in two years elect a Democrat by seventeen hundred majority, why don't it say so at once and be done with it? They say out here that the liquor question did it. That the Republicans tried to conciliate the Prohibitionists, and in doing so lost the German vote. Looking at the votes Granger received in Lucas county, I should say the Republicans had thrown a mighty large bait for a very small fish. Old Bill Allen continues to "rise up" on the Presidential horizon and, judging from present surprises, the future possibilities are great. Indiana, also, seems to have been troubled by temperance legislation. I do not suppose these defeats will teach the party anything. It will be the same tinkering with temperance laws hereafter as heretofore, until they become powerless to tinker anymore. Here, in New England, where the vast majority of the people are American born, and have listened to temperance teachings since they left off their early intemperate habits of drinking milk, temperance legislation is a failure. If the Republican party is defeated this fall in Massachusetts it will be because their candidate is a Prohibitionist. If this is so here, how much more surely ought the party refuse to be mixed up with the question in the Western States, where a goodly per centage, if not a majority, of the people are foreign born or of foreign parentage, and people who have not been taught that drinking a glass of wine or a glass of beer is a sin against God!

I do not remember that there were any restrictions upon the sale of liquor in Toledo during my residence there, yet I saw much less drunkenness there than I see in small places with one quarter the population here. The city of Springfield has a population of about 30,000, Toledo has at least 45,000—I notice you claim 50,000—and I am prepared to say that there are three times as many drunkards seen in the streets of Springfield in any given week as there are in Toledo in the same time. Yet the State police are confiscating liquor in Springfield daily, and it is contrary to law to have it on sale

The fact is very evident then, that prohibition does not prohibit; that the sale of liquor cannot be abolished; that men will not be legislated into being better. It is equally evident that the political party which attempts to handle the subject will burn its fingers. Of

THE ELECTIONS THUS FAR,

that is, the elections of last week and those held earlier, viz.: Maine, Vermont, North Carolina and Oregon, we have a total of sixty-two Congressmen elected, of whom just one-half belong to each party. In the Vermont district now represented by Poland there was no election, but it is sure to return a Republican, so that the Republicans will have a majority of one in the delegations of the States that have already voted.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS

are somewhat mixed, not only in the matter of State officers, but also in the congressional districts. I informed you last week of Gen. Butler's renomination. You may be interested in knowing that he had one hundred votes in a delegation numbering one hundred and fifteen. His election is reasonably sure. In the Worcester District George F. Hoar was nominated, but his re-election is in the hands of the Butler Republicans. If they are willing to forgive him and vote for him, he will be re-elected.

In the Lowell District, now represented by E. R. Hoar, Dr. J. C. Ayer received the nomination on the first ballot. It was a terrible blow to Judge Hoar's "feelux," but his favorite received but thirteen votes out of 106. Dr. Ayer, unfortunately perhaps, does not belong to the aristocratic clique over which Judge Hoar presides, cannot claim quite so much blue blood, and so forth, but he will more truly represent his district than E. R. Hoar did. I will be glad to see him elected.

In the Fourth District, Hooper declined a renomination, and Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, was nominated. His letter of acceptance reads well for this latitude. I suppose the West is not so ready for contraction. Here is an extract:

> The financial question is one which, in my judgment, should receive the earliest attention of national legislators, and the prosperity of the whole country requires that there should be not only no inflation of the currency, but, on the contrary, the earliest possible return to the recognized standard of the world—the specie standard. I am unequivocally committed to a legislative policy which shall lead to the correction of all official abuses, which shall scan with the closest scrutiny all appropriations of the people's money, and which looks to the most economical and efficient administration of every department of the Government. It is by promoting these great ends that our country is to make that solid and substantial progress which will be seen in an enlarged material prosperity, and in the increased happiness of our whole people.

In the Eighth District, J. M. S. Williams was re-nominated, and, though he may be elected, it would be much more to the credit of the party that he should be defeated.—Credit Mobilier touched him, and did not leave him clean. Oakes Ames was no deeper in the mire than is this same Williams. He has control of the machinery and nominated himself; but others must elect him, and he may find himself disappointed at the result of their votes.

There comes on the west wind a breath of

NEW YORK POLITICS

to us now and then, and it is said that but one thing can harm Dix's prospects, and that is the fear that he is in favor of a third term for Grant. The *Herald* has been pegging away at third term a good while. The *Tribune* took up the matter about the time of the State Conventions, and with these two journals playing the refrain, a number of voters begin to think there must be something in it. Indeed, the *Times* calls on Gov. Dix to speak out on the question, that the voters may know he is not in favor of the third term policy.

BUSINESS

does not brighten; on the contrary, the winter's prospect looks more and more gloomy. The large shops and factories continue to discharge men or cut down their wages. The men who negotiate loans have their hands full of business and they are pretty much the only ones who are busy. The farmers are probably the best off of any class. Those who planted tobacco made a good thing of it. They have sold their crop at prices varying from 30 to 40 cents. Quite an advance that from the low prices of last spring and summer. Somebody must have a "corner" on butter and eggs by the way they advanced last week, butter to 50 cents and eggs to 48. If eggs are plenty out your way at prices quoted in last week's BLADE—16 and 17c—there is a margin for an energetic shipper to buy and send out this way. Or if the farmers object to middlemen they could ship direct. Let them make arrangements with the Sovereigns and do good. Any of our readers who have stuff to sell can find cash customers among the Sovereigns. If they want addresses of parties I will be glad to help them. They can write me in care of the BLADE, inclosing stamped envelope for reply. I don't want to play "middleman," but I am always willing to help the BLADE readers.

W. H. M.

☞ WM. B. GASTON, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, favors a strict license system instead of the present prohibitory law of Massachusetts which has given so much dissatisfaction. THOMAS TALBOT, present Governor and candidate for re-election, favors prohibition which will be a cause of disaffection with many Republicans, though the excellent record which he has made as acting Governor will give him no little prestige.

☞ Count VON ARNIM'S health is rapidly failing, from the rigid confinement to which he is subjected, to which he has never been accustomed. His physicians recommend his removal to some sanitary establishment in a more healthy locality than that of the Berlin prison, where he is now confined.

THE NUPTIAL KNOT.

Marriage of Colonel Fred. Grant and Miss Ida Honore.

From the Chicago Journal, Oct. 20.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Frederick Dent Grant and Miss Ida Maria Honore were joined in matrimony at the residence of the bride's father, H. H. Honore, Vincennes avenue.

For some weeks it had been known that the event would take place, and in consequence that portion of Chicago's population which moves in the highest circles of society has been in a state of excitement rarely known among its members, the cause being the often-asked question, "Who will be invited?" This was soon settled, however, those most interested in the event having decided at an early day to limit the number present at the marriage ceremony to the more intimate friends of both families.

When the agony caused by the announcement was over, there came a grain of comfort to the fair ones in the shape of an announcement that a large number of invitations to the wedding reception would be issued.

Having been deprived of the pleasure of

WITNESSING THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY,

those who were fortunate enough to secure the magic pasteboard which admitted the bearer to the reception determined to make the most of that occasion, and the services of the milliner and dressmaker were immediately called into requisition, each lady resolving privately to eclipse all the others in point of dress. As a result of all this preparation, the largest display of costly clothes ever seen in this city will be worn at the reception this afternoon, and it is to be doubted whether the toilettes displayed at the nuptial ceremonies of

MR. AND MRS. SARTORIS,

at Washington a short time ago, excelled in elegance those which will be worn by the ladies at the reception this afternoon. It is usual in chronicling the marriage of distinguished persons in this country for the newspaper to lay before its readers, for the careful perusal which such matters always receive, a detailed account of the doings of the happy couple from the day in which they entered life, as unromantic looking,

SQUARELY BUILT BABIES,

up to the day when fate, assisted by a minister, ushered them into the fulness of another existence, in which two souls are supposed to have but one thought and two hearts to beat as one, and all that sort of thing. But that is invading the sanctity of private life; and how they became acquainted, whether it was a case of love at first sight, or after seeing each other for quite awhile, how the momentous question was popped, and whether they wrote to each other once an hour or once a week, is nobody's business but that of the young folks themselves. In this case undoubtedly they acted just about as young people always do, and if the world makes a terrible fuss over their marriage they are not to blame. It is enough to say that

FREDERICK DENT GRANT,

or Fred Grant, as he is usually called, is the eldest son of President Grant, and that Miss Ida Honore is the youngest daughter of H. H. Honore, one of Chicago's oldest and most respected citizens. When anything of importance takes place in Chicago it is usually done in the best style, and it is on this plan that the wedding this afternoon was arranged.

FROM FIRST TO LAST.

there was nothing which taste could suggest that was neglected. To

KINSLEY,

the well known caterer, was given the entire charge of the arrangements, and of course he made his part of the affair a complete success.

THE BRIDE.

Ida Maria Honore, who was of course the chief object of attention, is a petite brunette, with dark brown hair and eyes, and is rather a sensible-looking girl. She is the second daughter of Mr. Honore, the eldest being the wife of Mr. Potter Palmer. The bride wore a white satin dress, cut *en traine*, with low cut corsage trimmed with tulle. The bridal veil, which reached to the floor, was of white satin tulle, and was in strong contrast to her nut brown hair. The dress, which was of exceedingly rich material, was rather plainly made. Her hair was dressed in a simple *coif* with chatelaine braids behind and slightly "frizzed" in front.

THE GROOM

is a stout and hearty young man, just reaching his majority. He was looked upon with a good deal of admiration by some of the young ladies present, not on account of his handsome face, for he is not gifted in that direction, but on account of his upright form and manly bearing, which his short experience in the army has developed wonderfully. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel in the United States Army, with which everybody is familiar.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

were: Miss Hall, daughter of Winchester Hall, of Norwood, and cousin of the bride; Miss Dunlevy, daughter of Judge Dunlevy, of Chicago; Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Gen. D. H. Rucker, United States Army, and Miss Houston, of Louisville, Ky. They were all dressed in white tulle dresses, *en traine*, with feather trimmings, and wore lilac and pink ostrich tips in their hair. They wore no veils. Their ornaments were as follows: Miss Hall, amethyst; Miss Dunlevy, pink coral; Miss Rucker, filagree silver; Miss Houston, amethyst. Each of the young ladies carried in her hand a bouquet, composed of camellias, tube roses, beauvardias, etc., set into a dainty bouquet holder of white satin, manufactured for their use.

THE GROOMSMEN

were Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., General George Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, Lieutenant Larned, of the 7th United States cavalry, and Adrienne Honore, brother of the bride. Those belonging to the army wore the full uniform to which their rank entitled them, while the civilians were attired in the conventional black claw-hammer coat and white vest. Notwithstanding the depressing effect of this waiter-like style of dress, they looked exceedingly happy, and of course carried out their portion of the programme to perfection.

THE TROSSEAU.

Since the day on which the engagement of the new married pair was announced, the feminine portion of the community has been exercised over the trosseau, and many were the conjectures as to its style and elegance. The feminine mind turns a good deal on these things—especially the unmarried feminine mind. A notice of a wedding like this, without a description of the bride's clothes would be like the play of "Hamlet" without any Hamlet. Here is something about it:

With the exception of the wedding dress (described above), which was imported, the dresses and garments composing the trosseau were made in New York city, and were shipped to Chicago last week.

THE DRESSES

are of the handsomest. A trained dinner dress is a lovely shade of pale rose pink; another all blue, corresponding in every particular. The overskirt forms a short apron in front, which extended into sashes at the side, and held the *pouf* and long, flat box-pleating, which formed the train, in position. The bodies are cut V shape, the sleeves demi-long and finished with knife-plaitings. The skirts are trimmed with flounces and puffing, crossed at intervals by loops of the silk, and the apron and sashes with ostrich feathers and deep fringe, matching in color precisely. Plaitings of twill added to ruffles of exquisite Valenciennes lace, finished the neck and wrists.

A "SWEET" DRESS

is one in two shades of green—Nile green, and the invisible, almost black. This has a straight puff down the front, flounces on one side and three series of knife plaitings on the other.

The back of the skirt is laid in a low plait, surmounted by a pouf, and the bows and ends formed of fine knife plaiting with ends in which the two shades were combined.

A CARRIAGE DRESS

in a shade of dark plum color, is composed of velvet and faille, the silk being used for the shirred front, the sleeves and puffing; the velvet for the flounces and court train.

ANOTHER CARRIAGE DRESS.

is of black blue faille, piped, and slightly intermixed with palest blue. The skirt of this has a puffed front, and a long train without any over-skirt. The body high and plain, belt front, with basque at the back, and trimmed of fine knife-plaitings, with large bows at the side of the skirt. The sleeves has reirred up the front, and a cuff turned up above the plaiting, lined, and piped with the color. A mantle accompanies this dress, edged with plaiting, and lined, and piped to match the dress. A feather trimmed in darkest peacock shades is used as a heading upon the sleeves, skirt, basque, and mantle most effectively.

A BEAUTIFUL WALKING-DRESS

is in two shades of ashes of roses, the sleeves and apron of the darker shade, and body-part and piping of the lighter. The broad sash is of the silk doubled, the two shades being combined. The garniture is flat ostrich-feather bands, deep rich fringe, and pearl buckles.

AN ELEGANT RECEPTION DRESS

is of pale corn-colored gros-grain combined with purple velvet. The front is shirred with folds of velvet between. At the back an overskirt of velvet, forming two wings, was lined with corn-color and draped most gracefully over the trained shirt.

THE GRAND TOILETS

elicit expressions of female admiration. One is a tea rose, trimmed with fine fringe plaitings, and exquisite lace. The overskirt is of *crepe de chine* of the same shade, looped up with violets and tea roses. The other is a peach colored silk, the front of the skirt composed of alternating puffed *crepe de chine* and lace. The tunic forms a *pouf*, and wide sashes at the back only, looped moss with roses and ostrich-feather tips, the garniture being repeated upon the bodies and the sleeves, which were most beautifully and tastefully finished with tulle plaitings and point lace.

Among

THE OTHER ARTICLES.

composing the trousseau are four opera cloaks, one of white gros-grain trimmed with white ostrich-feather trimming and pearl passementerie; one of satin, thick, but not glossy, magnificently embroidered, and another of white striped cloth, in which a stripe of velvet moss alternates with a very rich fringe of silk and chenille; a set of delicate Valenciennes; a coat of black matelasse, mounted with velvet, and an all black toilet of silk, velvet and jet, were noted, and deserve mention. There was also a plain walking-skirt of velvet, with camel's hair polonaise mounted with velvet, which was exceedingly novel, original and stylish.

OTHER DRESSES.

Miss L. Stager, daughter of General Anson Stager, was attired in a light primrose-colored silk, white grenadine overdress, draped with brown autumn leaves and scarlet flowers. The dress was made *en traine*, with deep kilt plaiting across the front. Tabelier front with long square sash ends. The overdress was trimmed with fine knife plaiting, low square-necked corsage, with tule trimming around the neck, and half long sleeves with puff, and loops at end.

MRS. GRANT,

mother of the groom, was simply but elegantly attired in a lavender-colored silk, made with but little ornamentation, being yet in second mourning for her father and brother, whose deaths occurred not long ago.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, sister of the bride, was arrayed in a pearl gray silk, with maroon-colored velvet trimmings. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Lulu Fowler, of Springfield, wore a light blue silk dress, with two knife plaitings at the bottom, tablier front, overdress with sash down the back. The corsage was cut a la cuirasse, and buttoned down the back. The waist was cut full with knife plait. The sleeves were buttoned on the outside with plaiting.

THE INVITATIONS

to the wedding were exceedingly plain and simple, being as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore
desire to see you at the marriage reception of
their daughter,
IDA MARIE HONORE,
and
FREDERICK DENT GRANT,
Tuesday afternoon, October twentieth, 1874,
From four to six o'clock.
Vincennes avenue and Forty-seventh street.

Inclosed in the same envelope was the following:

Ceremony at three o'clock.

Hon. Joseph Medill, General Anson Stager, and daughter, Mr. George Pullman and wife, Mr. Charles W. Angell and wife, General Forsyth and wife, Colonel and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan, Mr. George F. Nelson, A. C. Badger and wife, Mr. T. W. Harvey and wife, Mr. B. L. Honore and wife, Mr. F. L. Honore, Mrs. Edmonds, of Kentucky, Colonel and Mrs. Winchester Hall, Mr. George L. Essex, Judge J. C. Dunlevy, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, General McClurg, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, United States Army; Gen. Stuart Van Vliet, United States Army; Captain W. M. Dunn, Lieut. W. A. Ribble, General and Mrs. Custer, Gen. D. H. Murray, C. D. Helmer, New York; Mrs. Alexander Sharpe.

THE PRESENTS.

The list of presents received by Nellie Grant, which was published in the papers at the time of her joining hands and future with Algernon Sartoris, was so extensive, and represented so much investment of capital, that since that time young men on the eve of matrimony have felt rather delicate about having the list of presents received made public, but in the present instance the gifts are well worthy of mention. They are as follows:

A pair of solitaire diamond ear-drops and cross, from Mrs. Potter Palmer, sister of the bride.

Point-lace overdress, fan and handkerchief from Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Solitaire pearl ear-drops and cross from Mrs. B. L. Honore.

Enameled watch and chain from the groom.

Gold necklace from U. S. Grant, Sr.

Set of Roman mosaic, from Adrienne C Honore.

Complete set of silver spoons, from Harvey H Honore.

Large photograph album, from Walter K Honore.

Opera Glasses, from Master Lockwood Honore.

Silver bronze jewel-box, from Mrs M T Hall.

Silver coral case, from Winchester Hall, Jr.

Card stand, from Masters Howard and Gallher Hall.

Butter knives and spoon, from Oscar Fenley.

Fish knife and fork, from Judge and Mrs Beckwith.

Bronze mantel ornament, from Mr and Mrs Mark Skinner.

Pastry knife and spoon, from Miss Houston.

Ice-cream spoon, from Miss Dunlevy.

Gold-bronze jewel case, from Lieutenant Larned.

Bohemian vases, from Colonel George A. Forsyth.

Companion oil painting, from A L Brockwell.

Fan, from General and Mrs Babcock.

Silver tobacco box to Colonel Grant, from Harvey Honore.

Silver cup, saucer and spoon, from Mrs A J Drexel.

Silver toilette set from Chauncey T Bowen.

Cameo pin, from Mrs M Dahlgren.

Complete set of silver spoons, from General P H Sheridan.

Fruit spoon, from Colonel and Mrs Sheridan.

Chased silver bowl, from Mr and Mrs Borie.

Silver fruit stand, from General Horace Porter.

Silver bronze flower stand, from Secretary Belknap.

Silver bronze ink stand, from Attorney General Williams.

Gold bronze card stand, from Mr and Mrs James Paul

Bronze vases, from Mr. Frank Paul.

THE BRIDAL BOUQUET

for the wedding was made and designed by W. D. Allen, florist, of 141 State street, and was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer. It is an elegant basket, mound shape, thirty-six inches across and about twenty-four inches in height, and filled with the finest of tube roses and tea roses. In the center is a humming bird, perched over its nest. This is really the finest bouquet ever made in Chicago. There is also a bridal bouquet, the present of Mr. Fred Grant, of tube roses and orange blossoms. Also numerous smaller bouquets, something new, called the ball bouquet, with gold chains and rings attached. The getting up of these elegant bouquets reflects much credit upon this enterprising florist.

THE WEDDING ROOM,

which was situated to the left hand side of the main hall, was also decorated with floral tributes, in an elegant and tasteful manner. Directly over the place where the bridal party stood was a floral canopy, about three feet in diameter, which represented a United States flag. The center of the piece was of white flowers, and from it diverged four rows of colored flowers, two being pink and two lilac, these being the color of the dresses worn by the bridesmaids.

THE CENTRE

was filled with white roses and camellias. Between the rows of colored flowers were two hearts made of tube-roses, and two stars made of pink carnation. A beautiful order to the whole canopy was secured by the use of drooping red and white fuchsias, which contrasted favorably with the white centre. Above the fuchsias was a shield, made of camelias, violets, carnations, white and red beauvordias, sweet alyssum, and smilax. In the centre of the shield was the monogram "G H," composed of white camelias and carnations, the whole being bordered with smilax.

THE FLAG

was composed of stripes of white camelias and red beauvordias, the blue field being made of violets, and the thirty-six stars (representing the different States) of white carnations

On the mantel, near the centre of the room, stood a large pyramid composed of red roses, camelias, tube-roses, white and red beauvardias and pink gladiolus, the base being of moss.

One of the most attractive specimens of the florist's art was a large hanging basket, which was suspended from the wall near the center of the parlor, within the arch. It was composed of white and red roses, aupotariums, tube-roses, white and red beauvardias, and white and red pinks.

ANOTHER HANGING-BASKET

was placed in front of the mirror. It was composed almost entirely of tube-roses, white roses, and white beauvardias, and was thought by many to be the handsomest ornament in the room.

The heavy lace curtains in all the rooms were tastefully draped and trimmed with flat boquets and trailing vines of smilax.

ON THE MANTLEPIECE

in the library was a large oblong basket about two feet in diameter with a large, flat, loose boquet, composed mostly of white flowers on each side.

The doors of each room were trimmed with smilax and flowers.

THE CEREMONY.

At 3 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor, where the ceremony was to take place, in the following order: U. S. Grant, Jr., and Miss. M. T. Hall, Mr. A. C. Honore and Miss L. Houston, Lieutenant C. W. Larned and Miss Irene Rucker, General G. A. Forsyth and Miss Mary C. Dunlevy. The bridesmaids all wore white tulle dresses, with veils, and carried in their hands beautiful bouquets in satin holders. Their ornaments are described elsewhere.

After them came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. She looked much the same as usual, and—as all brides do—extremely pretty.

Behind her came the young man who has been the cause of so much trouble, attended by Mrs. Honore, the mother of the bride.—Fred, who partakes largely of the characteristics of his father, appeared perfectly cool and collected, and was apparently but little impressed by the solemnity of the occasion. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Colonel, which contrasted strangely with the black apparel of the groomsmen, who have not left the retirement of private life for the glories of a soldier's existence.

The party entered from the hall at the door near the foot of the stairway and walked slowly down the parlor, until the west end of the room was reached. At this point there is an alcove in the room, and it was in this that the bridal party stood. The walls had been frescoed a deep maroon color, which contrasted admirably with the remainder of the walls, which were tinted a delicate French gray, the ceiling being decorated with handsome designs, worked in blue and gold. The arch, which stands near the center of the parlor, was elaborately decorated in the same manner. The windows of the room were draped with lace curtains, trimmed with blue, and decorated with smilax, excepting the one on the right of the bridal party, which was by a buff-colored curtain, through which a subdued light came, which brought out in strong relief the white costumes of the bridesmaids in contrast with the maroon-colored walls of the alcove.

THE BRIDAL PARTY

took its station in the alcove, the bride and groom standing directly in the center, under a sun-burner of gas, which threw a mellow light on the party, the remainder of the party being arranged on either side, Mr. and Mrs. Honore standing next to the bride and groom.

On the wall directly in the rear of the bride and groom, were

TWO MEDALLIONS,

"Night" and "Morning," by Reinhardt, of Baltimore, the edges of each being striped with gold.

On the left hand side of the bride stood a statuette of "Puck," by Miss Hosmer, and on the right hand of the groom, one of "Secret Love," by Rosetta. Directly in rear of the couple was a large figure of "Nydia," by Rogers. As the party reached the alcove the bride and groom turned and fronted the mass of people who had wedged themselves into the room, while the attendant bridesmaids and groomsmen stood on either side.

REV. ISAAC ERRITT,

pastor of the Christian Church, of which the bride's family are members, then repeated the marriage ceremony of that church, which is exceedingly brief and simple. The responses to the questions were made in a firm voice by both parties, and in a short time the ceremony was at an end.

The guests and bridal party then proceeded to

THE DINING ROOM,

which is a spacious apartment well suited to meet the requirements of such occasions, was elaborately and handsomely decorated, the windows and doors being trimmed with smilax and flowers, which contrasted pleasantly with

THE TABLE,

loaded down with ornaments, ices, silverware and the more substantial portions of the repast.

The menu was as follows, it being printed on white embossed paper, which bore on one side, in purple letters, the following inscription:

Wedding Collation
In honor of
Colonel and Mrs. FREDERICK DENT GRANT,
At the residence of
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. HONORE,
Vincennes avenue and Forty-seventh street.
CHICAGO, October 20, 1874.

MENU.

Stewed Terrapin. Escaloped Oysters.
Patties of Sweetbreads. Patties of Turkey.
Patties of Oysters. Fillets of Snipe in paper cases.
Chicken Salad. Lobster Salad.
Boned Quail, in Jelly form.
Boned Prairie Chicken, in Jelly form.
Center Piece Natural Flowers.
Groom's Cake, decorated with natural flowers.
Bride's Cake, decorated with natural flowers.
Assorted Cakes.
Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Peach, Chocolate and Coffee Ice-Cream.
Pudding Glace. Assorted Ices.
Charlotte Russe. Charlotte Glace.
Bisquit Glace.
Peach Meringues. Strawberry Meringues.
Apricot Meringues. Port Wine Jelly.
Sherry Wine Jelly. Champagne Jelly.
Grapes. Pears. Bananas. Oranges.
Fruit Salad.
Coffee Frappe. Chocolate Frappe.
Tea. Coffee.
Krug, Private Cubbee, Frappe.
Lemonade Frappe. Claret Punch Frappe.
Chocolate Frappe. Coffee Frappe.
Served through the house.
Brandy. Whisky.
Served in private rooms.
Champagne Frappe.
At table.
Egg Nogg.

THE FLORAL DECORATIONS,

which was arranged with excellent taste, were as follows: The center piece was of natural flowers, and four feet in height, placed on a silver flower centerpiece with gilded arms and pendant chains, and was in the shape of a half globe. It stood exactly in the center of the table, and was composed of camelias, tube roses, white carnations, white and red beauvardias, smilax, and several varieties of tea roses.

THE BRIDE AND GROOM'S CAKES

stood at each end of the table, and were each ornamented with large round loose bouquets, composed of tube roses, white camelias and maiden's hair fern, with a large wreath of flowers on the outside of each cake.

On each side of the table, near the center, were two pieces of boned game, each surmounted by one of the birds of the species in full feather. Near them stood two tart cakes, one surmounted by a shield and two flags, one of which had the date of the marriage inscribed upon it, and the other the monogram of the newly-married pair.

NEAR THESE,

in the centre of the table, stood a large cake, elaborately frosted, on which were imprinted trophies of war, consisting of cannon, etc., and a vessel.

The four corners of the table were ornamented with pyramids of ice cream and ices. The silver used was of elegant pattern, procured expressly for the occasion.

THE RECEPTION,

after the wedding, will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The bridal party leaves at 9 o'clock this evening, on the Alton & St. Louis Road for St. Louis, remaining there three days, thence to Washington, remaining two days, and then to New York.

New York claims the largest pie-baking establishment in the world. It has an invested capital of $150,000, and is a consolidation of seven of the largest pie bakeries in the city. The buildings cover six and a half city lots.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Paulding County.

Several gangs of foreign deer hunters have been prowling and scouring the big woods in this county for the past two weeks, and as yet we have heard of but two deer being killed by them. They report that deer are scarce, very wild and hard to get a shot at. Several wagon loads have found deer hunting very unprofitable business, came to Paulding, got tipsy, filled their bottles with how-came-your-eye-out, and as they took their departure for home, howled like Indians while driving through the streets of Paulding.—*Paulding Democrat.*

Fulton County.

Elder M. Terry, formerly a well-known and esteemed resident of Fulton county, was accidentally shot and killed at Ukiah, Cal., on the 19th inst.—Matthew McClaskey, one of the pioneers of Fulton county, having resided there since 1835, died last Thursday at the age of 72.

QUITE STYLISH.—Mr. J. W. NORTON, of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, is driving his horse with a new style of harness which is decidedly novel and ingenious. It consists of a cross-piece of iron fastened by a hook and catch to the end of the shafts immediately in front of the horse. To this cross-piece is attached a second which is of the same material but curved inward and turns upon a central point. The latter piece hold a leather breast-strap which works just as the ordinary breast-collar. A choke-strap from the center of the first cross-piece serves all the purposes of breeching, which is entirely dispensed with. Our marine reporter says that if he should ever own a horse he will adopt the new style of rigging.

THE EAST SIDE IMPROVEMENTS.—The following are the judgments and the amounts paid in the East Side condemnation cases, which have recently attracted so much attention:

	Judgm'n'ts.	Paid.
Utah street	$ 18,940 95	$ 8,500
Nevada "	13,292 10	5,000
Clark "	19,064 50	
Yondota "	25,828 00	10,000
Front "	18,404 60	
Total	$103,877 65	$34,000
	34,000 00	
Balance	69,877 65	

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

WANTED—MEN—Ten good men wanted to sell Nursery Stock. None but those giving good references need apply. Address J. T. BELL, Toledo, O.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, at their regular session in December, 1874, asking for the Location of a County Road, commencing at the present southerly terminus of County Road No. 422 on the W. ½ N. W. ¼ of Section 31, T. 9, S. R. 7 E., and thence South or nearly South across said Section 31 to the Dorr street road, so called; then commenced again at said Dorr street road about 32 rods East of the point where said road No. 422 continued strikes Dorr street road; thence South on or near the line between the lands of Darius Mills and Jasper Goodrich, in the N. W. ¼ of Section 6, Town 8, U. S. R., to the South line of said ¼ Section; thence East about 9 rods, and thence South to South line of Section 6, and there terminate.

DARIUS MILLS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
Principal Petitioners.

Toledo, October 6th, 1874.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

To Physicians!

WANTED—PARTNER—In practice of Medicine. Office well established and doing a firstrate business. May be extended to any amount. Party must be well recommended both as to character and acquirements. Address "Doctor," care Blade Office, Toledo, Ohio.

YEAST POWDERS.

EST'D 1858.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

153. One-Price. 153.

CASH

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Pettee & Howe,

153 SUMMIT STREET.

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS

GRAND OPENING

—OF—

LYONS AND PARIS

Gros Grain & Cashmere Silks.

PETTEE & HOWE respectfully announce to the citizens of Toledo and vicinity, that they will make a Grand Opening of LYONS AND PARIS BLACK SILKS, embracing the Celebrated CASHEMERE ALEXANDER, CASHEMERE EGYPTIAN, CASHEMERE PARISIAN, being of the Best and Finest makes of Black Silks Imported into this Country, of which we are the

Exclusive Agents for this City.

We call your attention to the Superior Finish and Brilliant Lustre of these Goods which are now being sold by all the Leading Retail House in New York. These Silks retain their color perfectly until worn out, and DO NOT CRACK OR BREAK. We also wish to call your attention to our extensive stock of Foreign Dress Fabrics, embracing the Latest Novelties from French, British and German Looms, together with the usual variety of American Dress Goods, all of which we offer at Extremely Low Prices. One Price Only. Best Kid Gloves in the City, $1.00 to $2.00 Pair. Call before purchasing.

MONTGOMERY'S

House-keeping Bazar.

265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

WANTED—LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 24 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

ESTABLISHED 1849,

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

WAITE & WILLIAMS,

73 Madison Street, TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

TRIUMPHANT

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

No official information has been received by our Government or by the Representatives of Foreign Governments at Washington confirmatory of the newspaper accounts that Spain has paid an indemnity to Great Britain in satisfaction of damages in the Virginius case. Correspondence between the United States and Spain continues, but with no prospect of settlement by that means. Therefore it is probable that our claims for indemnity will become the subject of arbitration according to the terms of the Fish Polo protocol.

The trial of the conspirators was begun at Washington on the 20th. Whiteley asked a postponement of his case until next term, which was denied. Nettleship asked a postponement to give him time to produce ex-Solicitor Banfield and another witness. His request was denied also, and his recognizance declared forfeited. The Court took a recess to examine the plea of Harrington and Williams, that the Grand Jury that found a true bill against them was was not properly constituted.

After recess, Assistant Attorney General Hill demurred to the plea in abatement for Harrington and Williams, and joined issue. Biddle, the special Government counsel, said the same question had been before the court three times, and unless they pressed to reserve its former decisions for the Government, they would not argue the case. Judge Humphrey said he would hear the argument in support of the plea. Hill suggested that the case proceed and argue the abatement plea before a full bench. Davidge, the other counsel, consented, but Henkle insisted upon the ruling of the Court upon the merits of the plea in abatement. Judge Humphrey said he would sustain the demurrer, but if at any time during the trial the Court should see that his is an erroneous decision, he would reverse it. He would not enter the demurrer till Wednesday. Riddle and Whittlesy preferred to give bail in $10,000 for appearance for a certain day on their own cognizance for that amount, when the Court adjourned.

The Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to simplify the rules and regulations governing the collections of customs service, so as to establish a more direct relation with the importing merchants. Under the old regime it has often taken from three to six months to adjust a claim for refund, the business being transacted through custom house brokers, whose interest is to complicate matters, prolonging litigation to increase their compensation. Hereafter it will only be necessary for a merchant to forward samples illustrating excessive charge of duty to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will, upon examination, immediately order them to be returned to the collector with instructions directing him to correct any errors that may exist in the assessment. The department will direct such samples and instructions to be returned without delay. This prompt action facilitates the merchant's business which, to a great extent, was obstructed by the delay heretofore experienced in forwarding communications between the Treasury department and the collector, through middlemen, in order to discover whether or not the merchant had any just grounds on which to base an appeal.

In the case of the captain of the Mediator, who, it was claimed, had, by acting as pilot of his own vessel in piloting her in and out of Port Royal, violated the steamboat act of February 28, 1871, the Treasury Department holds that as the captain was deprived of the services of a licensed pilot, and being competent to act as such himself, under the proviso to Section 14 of the act of February 28, 1871, the captain cannot be held under the circumstances to have violated the steamboat laws.

The Navy Department reports three new cases of yellow fever at the Pensacola navy yard, one fatal.

There are about nine thousand pensioners already on the pension rolls who are entitled to the additional sum allowed by the special act of last session. They are now nearly out of the way, the pension bureau having disposed of most of them.

The Commissioner of Education, John Eaton, Jr., reports the breaking up of the school system in the disorganized sections of the South. He says he is in receipt of letters from the South, showing that where schools were kept up during and after the war, the same schools are now, at this late date, broken up through the spirit of anarchy that pervades that region.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just heard an argument made by Judge Sherman, Colonel Phelps and John J. Weed, Esq., reviewing the decisions made by Judge Prajer, of the cotton claims division of the Treasury Department, as to the construction of the words "contrary to instructions," in the act of May 18, 1872. The Secretary still holds his opinion in reserve, but his decision is watched with some interest, as it involves several millions of dollars in the settlement of a large number of cotton claims.

The National Republican, which has been advocating a third term for President Grant, says to-day: "The Presidency during another term would have few attractions for him. It could confer on him no further or higher honor. There is no reason therefore to suppose that he desires it. On the contrary, his natural tastes and inclinations are shown to be in the direction of domestic quietude and privacy. These facts would make him appear ridiculous should he come out with a pronunciamento declining a renomination in advance of its tender."

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held Saturday all members being present except Secretaries Belknap and Delano. Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell had a consultation with the President concerning the Federal officers in Texas and read to him a report which is considered confidential in relation to them, made by special agents.—The only postmasters to be changed are those at Galveston and Houston. The President has already, through the Postmaster General, requested them to resign, but they have as yet made no response. The Postmaster General can see no good reason for making other post-office changes in Texas, though politicians there are urging removals that the vacancies may be supplied by persons whose chief recommendation is their greater activity in politics.

THE EAST.

Jasper H. Herbert has commenced suit in the Supreme Court of Kings County N. Y. to recover from Gen. Ben. F. Butler $10,000, being half legal fees in a cotton suit gained by the late Gazaway B. Lamar from the United States Government.

At New York, Oct. 23, Henry Clews & Co. made an assignment to Frederick Taylor, of that city, for the benefit of their creditors.

Judge Neilson remarked that an application for a bill of particulars in such a case was rather extraordinary, and damages could hardly be rendered in items. He then signed the order to show cause, making it returnable Thursday morning.

At New York, Oct. 21st, the reunion of the Army of the James was held at the Union League Club Rooms, General Hawley presiding and making the opening address. General Butler delivered an address of welcome, and a poem was read by Dr. J. G. Holland. At the business meeting a resolution that General Fitz John Porter has been unjustly tried and the case should be re-opened was tabled. The following officers were elected for the next three years: President, General A. H. Ferry; 1st Vice President, General Godfrey Weitzell; 2d Vice President, General A. W. Sarrell; 3d Vice President, General N. M. Curtis; 4th Vice President, General George H. Gordon; Treasurer, General C. A. Carleton; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel John H. Howell; Chaplain, William H. Thomas. General Hawley was elected orator for the next meeting, which is to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876. The day is to be fixed by the permanent officers.

The Post says that Rotschild-Seligman syndicate have made their settlement with the Treasury for November and December, which means that they have sent into the Treasury 5-20 bonds, which have been called, and on which interest ceases November 1st and December 1st, so that the circulation that the Treasury will have to pay out any considerable amount of gold for those bonds will be at fault. The amount of called bonds maturing November 1st is $25,000,000; and the amount maturing December 1st is $10,000,000. One of the chief reasons for the rise in exchange is, securities are coming here from Europe in considerable amounts. It is understood that large amounts of Erie shares are on the way from London, as well as United States bonds from German markets, the latter having been ordered here because this has been the higher market. Private advices from Germany say that there is considerable uneasiness because of the recent declarations of two States in favor of redeeming United States bonds in greenbacks instead of coin. It was reported on the street that Erie has closed a loan for $30,000,000 in the London market. The price will be as low as previous negotiations.

At Baltimore, Oct. 21, the Synod of Baltimore, which includes the Presbyterian churches of a part of West Virginia, began its session. Rev. D. C. Marquis was chosen moderator for the coming year.

There was a long argument Saturday in the city Court of Brooklyn, upon a motion of the council of Henry Ward Beecher, to compel Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars in the suit against Becher. Council read affidavits from Beecher, setting forth that the plaintiff specifies but one date on which any act of improper conduct on his part is alleged to have occurred. Tilton avers that Mrs. Tilton and Beecher confessed their guilt at different times. This Mr. Beecher positively denies and characterizes the statement as utterly false, and fears that Tilton contemplates manufacturing evidence at the coming trial, and therefore requires to know what testimony he may expect to refute. The Court took the papers.

A mass meeting was held at Bunker Hill District, Mass., on the 21st, and attended by 7,000 people. Gen. N. P. Banks delivered a long address on the condition of the country, particularly the South. The meeting unanimously voted to nominate him for Congress on the People's ticket.

At New York, Oct. 26, the lock out of the coopers begun in that city, owing to the refusal of the men to abandon their trade society. At a meeting of Coopers' Union No. 2 yesterday it was resolved to start a co-operative shop, for the purpose of supplying the merchants with regular labor, and a guarantee to them that there will be a saving of from 50 to 80 per cent.

THE WEST.

At Salt Lake, Oct. 20th, eighteen indictments were brought in by the Grand Jury. It is stated that some of the murders committed in the Territory years ago are being investigated, but it is probable most of the indictments found are for Polygamy. The News contains the number of Polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss by punishment of all, at $2,000,000, and that the Courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children.

A large number of German bondholders of the California Pacific Railroad Company have petitioned that the Company be thrown into bankruptcy, and asked the United States District Court to issue an injunction restraining it from mortgaging or encumbering its property.

At Cincinnati, Oct. 23, about 150 delegates, two-thirds of them ministers, were present at the Synod of the German and Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjoining States. The whole day and evening was spent in the discussion of the thesis in regard to pulpit fellowship and and the interchange of pulpits with other denominations. The sentiment is strongly opposed to such interchange.

At Cincinnati, October 23, the General Christian Convention adjourned to meet in Louisville in October, 1875. Thirteen hundred dollars of royalty from hymn books was turned over to the Missionary Society. Resolutions pledging aid to the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers were adopted.

At Cincinnati, Oct. 21, the sessions of the 25th General Convention of the Christian Church and quarter-centennial of the General Christian Missionary Society commenced. The convention is composed of delegates from various States and the the directors and life members of the American Christian Missionary Society. Eleven States are represented. Standing committees were appointed as follows: On Credentials—E. A. Lodge, Michigan; A. S. Hale, New York; John Allen, Illinois. On Order of Business—E. J. Hobbs and R. R. Sloan, of Ohio; L. L. Carpenter, Indiana; J. K. Rodgers, Missouri; B. B. Tyler, Kentucky. The President, R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, made the opening address. In the evening, President Pendleton, LL.D., of Bethany College, made the memorial address to the Missionary Society.

A Chicago dispatch of the 23d says: The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works returned this morning from St. Louis, where they spent a few days examining the water system and pumping engines of that city. Prior to the visit to St. Louis they went on a similar visit to New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and other cities. On their return this morning the Board awarded the contract for the compound pumping engine for the new West Side Water Works to the Quintard Iron Works, of New York, for $243,000. The new engines are guaranteed to pump 30,000,000 gallons to an elevation of 155 feet every 24 hours. The new Water Works will be erected in the West Side of the city, at the terminus of the land extension of the Lake tunnel, which is seven feet in diameter. The new Lake tunnel and its land extension are now completed, and the Board are confident that when the new Water Works are in operation the water supply of Chicago will surpass that of any city on the continent. The Board are now laying large water pipe, from 12 to 14 inches in diameter, through the burnt and lumber districts, and will spend half a million dollars in laying water pipe during the present season.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean has the particulars of another agreement among railway managers looking to retrenchment, which is to refuse in every instance any indemnity to employes for injury received on roads, and to cut off all pensioners, of which every road in the country has large numbers.

The San Francisco Bulletin Saturday evening had the following dispatch on the political situation in Nevada: "The effort of one or two journals to make this a party issue, is absurd in the extreme. Prominent Democrats are known to be for Sharon first, last and all time, while it is currently reported on the street that Steven Williams, for whom the legislative Democratic candidates from Storey county are pledged, is only a dummy to aid in securing Sharon's election. With regard to Charley De Long, he seems to be making a worse record than during the Stewart contest."

THE SOUTH.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, writes a letter to Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, in relation to the alleged kidnapping of one George W. Smith, now indicted in that State for murder. He takes the ground that Smith is now in the hands of the Judiciary, and out of his control; that the Constitution of Tennessee so distinctly defines and separates Executive and Judicial Departments that he cannot interfere, and cites a like case now in dispute between Tennessee and Mississippi, in relation to one Wilson, a condemned and escaped murderer from Mississippi, now in the Nashville jail for horse stealing. As to the abduction of Smith, Governor Brown says: No requisition has been made for him, but when made it will receive due consideration.

At New Orleans, active preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Knights Templar, who are expected from all quarters of the Union to attend the Grand Convocation, commencing Tuesday, December 1st. It is estimated that there will be between 6,000 and 7,000 persons present. The session of the Grand Commandery will last three days. The first day there will be a reception and grand encampment, to be followed by a grand parade, grand banquet, excursions, etc.

Ex-Governor Harris Flanigan died at his home at Arkadelphia, Ark., Friday morning. He was Governor of that State during the war, and one of the most prominent members of the Constitutional Convention. The Convention passed appropriate resolutions on his death.

At Charleston, S. C., much dissatisfaction has prevailed for some weeks past among Independent Republicans, owing to the fact that the Board of Commissioners throughout the State were composed exclusively of members of the Chamberlain party, and consequent fears that a vote for Green, the Independent candidate might not be fairly counted, and Governor Moses had therefore issued a proclamation changing the Commissioners in every county, so that each Board shall be composed of one regular Republican, one Independent Republican and one Conservative.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

London advices of Oct. 21, from Berlin represent the public sympathy as increasing for Count Von Arnim, on account of the harshness of his treatment and the rigor of domiciliary searches.

Arbitrators have decided the questions in dispute between the striking cotton operatives at Bolton and the employes, in favor of the masters and the proposed reduction of five per cent. in the operatives wages goes into effect immediately.

Dispatches show that the gale in the north coast of England on Oct. 20th, was far more severe than heretofore reported. The steamer Schusgan, for Glasgow from Shanghai, was driven ashore near Androssagan, and stove to pieces. Persons left on board, some fifty in number, took to the rigging, where they remained in full sight from shore. Efforts were made to save them. Several lives were lost in England. At Hartlepool, Shields, Hall, and other ports and in and towns, great damage was done to shipping, factories, and other property.

The rivers in the north of England and Scotland were greatly swollen. Many persons were injured by flying debris. Three houses at Stockton were demolished and one person killed. At Ayr, Scotland, twenty vessels broke adrift in the harbor which is shallow and exposed, all of which are more or less damaged, and one totally wrecked. Three persons were drowned at Deal and two at Sunderland. The Bessemer, a steamer lately launched and lying at Hall, dragged her anchors and ran aground, but floated off and is now adrift in the Humber Harbor.

At London, it is reported from Spain on authority which is believed to be reliable, that the Madrid Government has sent $1 000,000 for distribution among Carlist chiefs, for the purpose of terminating the war.

It is asserted that the government of France has confidentially informed Russia of its readiness, upon certain conditions, to support Russia on Eastern questions.

A special to the London Times from India says Nena Sahib has been captured in Gevalior. He has been identified beyond a doubt by Maharajah of Scinlia, and is now a prisoner in Maharajah's palace. A political agent has taken his confession.

France.

Fifty-seven of the recently elected Councils have organized, 23 chosing Republican Presidents.

The Mayor of Nice has been dismissed for recommending the election of persons favoring a separation of Nice from France.

Monseur Montour, formerly Private Chaplain to Napoleon III., is dead. He has bequeathed 150,000 francs to the Prince Imperial and the same amount to the Pope.

A dispatch says ex-President Thiers has written a letter, indignantly denying that he ever represented that the French Government was actuated by sentiments hostile to Italy. He maintains that, on the contrary, he had constantly affirmed that the country, Government and Assembly, disapprove of any movement against Italy.

Thus far 81 of the Councils General have chosen their Presidents. Of this number 62 are Conservatives, a Conservative gain of six.

Prince Charles Bonaparte was elected President of the Council General of Corsica.

The Council General of Nice has passed a resolution expressing the profoundest attachment to France. When the resolution was moved, the members shouted "Vive France."

The Paris Press of October 24th published an article of a semi-official character, which is supposed to foreshadow the Duke de Broglie's return to the Cabinet.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has issued a political programme, in the form of a letter, condemning the reactionary and clerical policy of the Imperialist party.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope received the Bishop of Verdun on the 24th inst. He said he trembled at the dangers menacing France. It was necessary that the Catholics should unite their forces to meet those threatened evils, and oppose the enemies of the Church and society.

Spain.

A Bayonne dispatch of the 19th inst. says: Francis Jerrarde, a representative of English Carlist Committee, and Cecil Buckland, correspondent of the New York Times, started yesterday for the Carlist headquarters, and from reports it is believed both have been shot by the Republicans.

There is no truth in the report of the assassination of Buckland, correspondent of the New York Times, and Jerrardo, the representative of the English Carlist Commission.

A private letter from Fred. A. Dockray to a friend in New York, dated at Santander, Spain, briefly narrates his hard experience of Spanish injustice in Cuba, and adds, "I have received an encouraging telegram from Gen. Cushing, our Minister at Madrid."

Gen. Rosa has been appointed to command the central Carlist army, in place of Don Alphonso

The Republicans have captured an important strategical position at Cineta on the southern border of the Province of Cuenca. They intend to fortify the place and make it a base of operations against the Carlists in Cuenca and Valencia.

Special dispatches to the London Times from Spain say that the negotiations for the surrender of the Carlist battalions commanded by Bamola and Gorodo have apparently failed. The story of a rising against Don Carlos in the Basque Provinces is false. It originated in the conduct of an eccentric member of the Carlist Provincial deputation, who spoke disrespectfully of Don Carlos, and vehemently advocated a proposal to shoot him. He caused great excitement among his friends, which is the only foundation for a reported revolt.

The Government has issued an order directing the winding up of Provincial banks within a month.

General Elio has resumed command of the Carlist forces. He is with Don Carlos at Estella.

The Carlist chiefs, Lozama and Fuster, have been arrested while passing through Cordova in disguise. It is probable that Lozama will be tried and executed at the depot, where he recently ordered the shooting of several Railway officials. The Provinces of Murcia and Alicante are now free of Carlists.

The Republicans have completed the work of fortifying Ebro, and an active movement against the Carlists is expected to begin at once.

A report states that Don Alphonso, with 400 followers, has abandoned the cause of Don Carlos, and is intending to return to France.

Russia.

A special dispatch to the London Times says that a famine prevails in the Russian provinces of Khersen and Bessaiabia.

The Pall Mall Gazette of October 21 has a dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that affairs are in a critical condition in Turkistan. Depredations on tribes friendly to the Russian Government are becoming more frequent. The Khan has replied to the Czar's request to suppress disorders that he will carry out the orders.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Orenburg, and many arrests have been made.

Germany.

The London Morning Post reports that Germany has definitely proposed to foreign powers the adoption of an international maratime code.

Brince Bismarck will remain at Berlin during the trial of Kullman, his would-be assassin. Should the testimony of the Chancellor be required he will be examined in Berlin.

Count Von Arnim's civil suit was rejected by the Metropolitan Court of Berlin, but was referred to the second Court.

A Berlin dispatch states that the Emperor William granted an audience to Count Arnim Bortzinburg. This signifies that the crisis has arrived in Von Arnim's affairs, and it remains to be seen whether Prince Bismarck or the powerful Arnim family will prove victors.

The North German Gazette states that the German Government has no intention of occupying any portion of the Navigator Islands

The Supreme Tribunal has confirmed the decision of the lower court, rejecting Count Von Arnim's appeal for release. Prince Hohenhohe has gone to Vorzin to see Bismarck.

A Berlin dispatch says: Kullman has successively applied to a large number of lawyers, wishing to charge them with his defense on his trial for attempting Prince Bismarck's life. As all have declined, the duty of providing him with counsel may possibly devolve upon the court, which has the right of ordering one of the local lawyers to undertake what is called an ex-officio defense. The fact of there not being a single jurist in Parana willing to stand by Kullman at his coming trial, has exasperated the Ultramontane press of the country.

It is expected that the public trial of Von Arnim will begin early in December Bismarck will be the principal witness for the prosecution.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the judge entrusted with the preliminary enquiry into the case of Von Arnim was expected on Monday from Paris, where he has been collecting evidence. The taking of the testimony of Prince Hohenlooke, German Ambassador at Paris, and Prince Bismarck, only remains to complete the preliminary enquiries.

Prussia.

It is stated of the Representative Assembly proposed for Alsace and Lorraine will, at first, possess only a deliberative character. Its functions will be to advise the government on all subjects of local legislation and to examine the Budget for the Provinces.

Denmark.

A dispatch says Germany has given friendly and satisfactory assurances to Denmark in regard to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig. She has admitted the possibility of mistakes through excessive zeal of the local authorities, and intimated her readiness to examine each case and give full satisfaction where wrong has been done. A fervent desire is expressed for the maintenance of the good relations with Denmark.

The London Daily News states that the project of a marriage between Princess Thyrza, of Denmark, and the Crown Prince of Hanover has been abandoned.

Italy.

The Minister of Instruction, addressing his constituents, deprecates as futile the opposition on party grounds to administrative reform. He states that the financial condition of Italy has greatly improved.

Garabaldi has accepted the nomination as a candidate for Parliament from Rome, stipulating to attend the Chamber only when he thinks his presence necessary.

Turkey.

A party of Montgrins were recently attacked by Turks in the Province of Albania, and 17 were killed. The affair created great excitement in Montengro, and a joint commission of the two countries was appointed to investigate the matter.

The Turks in Montenegro continue their outrages on the Christians. They have killed eight Montenegrians and have burned a village. The Christians were compelled to flee to the mountains.

An American has been arrested in Constantinople for perpetrating a heavy fraud on the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It is rumored that other swindlers, having forged passports, are operating in that and other Turkish cities.

Austria, Germany and Russia have presented a joint request to the Porte for permission to conclude commercial treaties directly with Roumania. The Porte refuses, basing his right to do so on the treaty of Paris.

India.

A special to the London Times from India says Nena Sahib has been captured in Gevaloir. He has been identified without a doubt by Maharajah of Scindia and is now a prisoner in Maharajah's palace. A political agent has taken his confession.

Nena Sahib has been surrendered into the hands of the British officers by the Maharaja of Scindia. It is understood that a letter from Nena to the Maharaja, asking for protection, first revealed the whereabouts of the chieftain, and led to his capture. In his confession to a political agent, the prisoner declared he was the famous Nena Sahib. He admitted that he took a leading part in the mutiny, but denied that he had anything to do with the Cawnpore massacre. He gave an interesting account of his subsequent wanderings.

The London Times correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that it is estimated that 20,000 persons were killed in that town during the recent cyclone.

Japan.

At San Francisco, the Japan brings Yokohama dates to Sept. 29th. Arrangements for Diplomatic Missions have been slightly changed. Nyeno Kagenon goes to London, instead of Paris. Sami Simi, now in France, will remain as long as his health will allow. Aoaki Sinzo, formerly in charge at Berlin, is promoted to the rank of Envoy. Yosida goes to Washington.

Chili has sent to Japan requesting contributions to the International Exposition to be held there in 1875.

The French Government at present takes the lead in pushing the demands for opening the entire empire.

Correspondence show a vehement disposition to wrest this concession from Japan in spite of all remonstrances.

The Mikado gave a breakfast on the 22d inst. to all foreign diplomatic corps at his own residence. This was the first entertainment at which the sovereign has freely mingled with foreign guests and received them at his table.

The largest review of troops yet seen in Yedda took place on the 19th inst., in one of the suburbs of Yeddo. Some ten thousand infantry, artillery, and cavalry were inspected by the Mikado and his uncle, Tuysimi No Meigo, who has been raised to the rank of General in the army, and in case of hostilities with China is to be appointed to chief commander.

Affairs between Japan and China remain precisely as they were. Yokohama papers contain a positive announcement of war and an equally positive announcement that the reports published of a perfect understanding are unauthorized. The highest patriotic spirit is exhibited throughout the country. Nobles have offered a large portion of their revenues to the Government. The populace of every precinct are forming into volunteer regiments and the mercantile class has expressed its desire to serve both by contributions and in the field in case war should be declared.

South America

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 21, advices from Buenos Ayres state that in an engagement between the troops and insurgents, the latter were defeated, and their commander, Piaca, taken prisoner. Large rewards are offered for the capture of rebel steamers. One has left Montivedo to wing a vessel laden with arms and ammunition.

The Uruguayan Government intends issuing $4 000,000 paper money.

The Bank of Entre Rios has suspended.

The Argentine Republic.

The news from the Argentine States continues warlike. The insurgent leaders, Rivas, Borges and Arredordo, have joined Gen. Mitre. Several vessels of the navy have gone over to the insurgents. Sarmento has taken command of the troops defending Buenos Ayres. The Argentine Government has requested the authorities at Montevido to prohibit enlistments and the export of arms for the rebel forces.

Advices from the Argentine States via Montevideo, Oct. 21st, represent the condition of affairs as gloomy. The government troops are joining the insurgents in great numbers.

Cuba.

A dispatch from Havana, of the 22d, says: Two steamers arrived from Cadiz yesterday with 1,550 soldiers. They landed 1,000 men at Nuenitas.

A famous colored bandit chief, who has been attached to the Garcias forces, was killed after a desperate struggle, in which several persons were wounded.

The military commander of Colon telegraphs that the volunteer and other forces had a skirmish on the 14th with a band of outlaws. They killed one of the band and the rest fled to the mountains, closely pursued. The Spanish guerillas in the same district have beaten and dispersed a small band of insurgents, killing seven and taking four prisoners.

A dispatch says there is no truth in the reports which have been circulated that Captain General Concha will not inforce the decree of July 10th, establishing a contribution of five per cent.

Canada.

At Kingston, Ont., Oct. 22, the Board of Trade held a meeting and condemned the proposed Reciprocity treaty by a vote of 7 to 6.

Plumb, a member from Niagara; McKenzie, from Montreal, and Cameron, a member for South Huron, have been unseated by the Court, but in no case was personal bribery proven, so each member is again eligible for election. Two out of the three unseated members were supporters of the Government.

A dispatch from the imperial Colonial minister says it has been decided that certificates of naturalization granted in the United Kingdom do not confer on any alien any right in the British Colonies.

Patton versus Swing.

In the Presbyterian Synod of Northern Illinois on the 21st inst., Mr. J. M. Serin asked and obtained permission to enter his protest against the reception of the appeal of Professor Patton from the decision of the Chicago Presbytery in the Swing case. In the protest are set forth the points made by Rev. Mr. Noyes in his speech, and quotations from legal and synodical proceedings to show that the appeal is unprecedent and illegal. After the reading of the protest, the Clerk called the names of Patton and Swing. The former responded, but the latter was not in the house. Rev. Mr. Noyes was appointed to represent him, but declined to serve. Dr. Patterson, E. Sickles, C. L. Thompson, Mr. Trowbridge, S. H. Weller and others were successively appointed, but all refused, most of them on conscientious grounds. Finding none of Professor Swing's friends would defend him in the case, the Synod appointed the Rev. Reuben Fraine, an old gentleman whose eyesight is so much impaired that the testimony will have to be read to him. He has been a staunch supporter of Professor Patton during the controversy. Professor Patton commenced his speech Wednesday afternoon, and had the floor this morning. Swing's friends in the Synod have asked to be excused from further attendance on the case, but the request has been refused by that body

At Chicago, Oct. 22, in the Presbyterian Synod, Dr. Charles Elliott was appointed assistant counsel for Swing, with Dr. Fraine. He stated he was opposed to the verdict of the Presbytery. The reading of the record of the trial was then taken up. During the afternoon Dr. Patton submitted his argument. He stated as his reasons for bringing the case before the synod that the Presbytery had been guilty of five things, namely—of hurrying to a decision, of prejudice, irregularities, mistakes and injustice. His speech lasted till the hour of adjournment. In the evening session he added an exhortation to the members of the Synod adjuring them to remember what was involved in their decision and to act worthily of the trust reposed in them. Mr. Fraine replied to the argument of Patton in a short and weak speech, in which he merely directed the attention of the Synod to the record of the proceedings which had been read in their hearing. Dr. Elliott followed in a long and rambling speech. He treated the subject in a rather facetious way, and his remarks caused considerable laughter at times. He produced an extract from Swing's sermons to show his (Swing's) belief. At the conclusion of Dr. Elliott's argument it was decided to allow each minister three minutes to express an opinion before adjournment. Only one gentleman availed himself of the opportunity, Mr. Patterson, who spoke in an excited way of the trouble this case was producing in the Church. He was interrupted, and the Synod abruptly adjourned.

At Chicago, Oct. 23, the Presbyterian Synod, after a prolonged discussion, voted by a large majority to sustain the appeal of Prof. Patton from the verdict of the Chicago Presbytery in the Swing case, and subsequently the report of the Committee appointed to express the action of the Synod in reference to the matter was submitted, with the recommendation that the Synod vote on the charges and specifications severally, and that the Synod be at liberty to take such final action after the vote as the wisdom of that body may deem best. The report was adopted and the Synod proceeded to take a vote on the charges and specifications. Charges first and second, with specifications, were sustained. At this point Rev. Findlay submitted a preamble and resolutions reciting the action of the Synod in the matter, and sustaining and commending Prof. Patton in his action reproving the Chicago Presbytery for its verdict.

The Committee which was appointed to prepare a minute expressing the sense of the Court in the matter of the appeal of Rev. F. L. Patton against Rev. David Swing from the decision of the Presbytery of Chicago, recommended the adoption of the following:

First—The Synod sustains the appeal, and reverses the action of the Court below.

Second—The Synod finds that both charges were proved.

Third—The Synod believes that the proof of these charges would, under other circumstances, require it to pronounce sentence of suspension from the Gospel ministry on Rev. David Swing, but in view of the fact that Mr. Swing has not appeared before the bar of this Synod, and has, in fact, declared himself to be an independent minister, the Synod forbears to pronounce this sentence, and disposes of the case by requiring the Presbytery of Chicago to erase his name from the roll.

This ends the Swing matter, for the present at least. The Synod adjourned sine die.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

At New York, Oct. 22, the Convention reassembled. The following message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following amendment of the Constitution be proposed in this General Convention: That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following clause: "Appeal from the judgment of the Diocesan Court may be provided for the General Convention."

The following message was also received:

The House of Bishops informs the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies that it has adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Diocese of Texas, by constitutional action of the Bishops and Convention, has for urgent and sufficient reasons declared a desire to establish northern and western limits on the northern lines of Lampasas, Coryelle, McClellan, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Smith, Gregg and Marion counties, and on the western lines of Matagorda, Colorado, Fayette, Bastrop, Burnett and Lampasas counties; and

WHEREAS, This Convention is sufficiently assured of the consent of the parishes lying north and west of the aforesaid limits to the proposed limitation of the Diocese.

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, this General Convention hereby signifies its consent and agreement to the limitation of the Diocese of Texas, as hereinbefore described, and that so much more of the State of Texas as lies within the aforesaid limits is to be hereafter regarded and known as the Diocese of Texas.

The former message was referred to the Committee on Canons, but no action was taken upon the latter.

During the morning session a letter was received from Bishop Seymour, in which he said the investigation had developed charges against him, the circumstances of which were known only to himself and others not members of the Convention. They could only be disproved by himself and them, and he asked permission to speak before the House. He deprecates the idea that he ever sought to be elevated to the Episcopate. It was decided that this letter should not be accepted, and permission to speak was not granted.

At 4 o'clock a vote on Dr. Seymour's election was taken, the doors being locked. The vote was taken by the Dioceses, and Dr. Seymour was not confirmed. In the clerical vote 21 Dioceses were represented. It resulted as follows: Ayes, 19; noes, 10; divided, 12—the latter being counted negative. In the lay vote there were but 40 Dioceses represented; delegations from Arkansas were absent. The vote stood: Ayes, 13; noes, 18; divided, 9. By the constitution of the House it is necessary that candidates for Bishop receive the majority vote of the Dioceses represented in the Convention. It was learned that Dr. Seymour's defeat was due principally to a letter written by Bishop Cox recently, and papers written by Professor Baeil, of the New York Theological Seminary, in which he (Dr. Seymour) is charged with allowing Father Grafton, an Extremist of Boston, to habe access to the students in the Seminary of New York. The Convention adjourned till to-morrow, when it will again go into open session.

The vote on Rev. Dr. Seymour's case counted by individuals shows a clean majority in his favor. It was only the peculiar mode of voting by dioceses and orders that secured his defeat. A letter was read to the house on Wednesday, by the Bishop of Western New York, which did Dr. Seymour great injustice, and a searching investigation will at once be made, which it is expected will fully vindicate Dr. Seymour and place him still higher in popular favor. After a discussion of eight days, a discussion most extraordinary in the history of the American Church—not one charge against him was sustained; he was found to be both sound in doctrine and pure in life. The Diocese of Illinois will probably re-elect him in two or three months, and then his case will go before the Bishops and Standing Committee, in whose hands he is sure of confirmation. The refusal on the part of the House to hear him in his own defense increases the sympathy felt for him. A letter expressive of undiminished love and confidence in Dr. Seymour is now being signed and it will receive a majority of the signatures of the Bishops, clergy and laity. It is a matter of peculiar interest that the delegation of Western New York voted for him, notwithstanding the opposition of Bishop Cox. The clerical vote of Iowa was for him, and it is known that a majority of the Bishops are in his favor.

Electricity for Toothache.

A Paris journal states that Dr. Bouchard of that city finds the use of electricity very efficient in cases of severe toothache, a perfect cure, even where the teeth are greatly decayed, being not unfrequently obtained, and temporary relief almost invariably ensuing. In numerous instances, where alleviation at first was of short duration, the effect became more and more marked, and lasted longer, as the treatment was repeated. The method pursued by Dr. Bouchard, in applying the electricity, is to place the positive pole of the current on the cheek opposite the diseased tooth, and the negative upon the anterolateral portion of the neck; and, to avoid ulcerations, the electrodes are made very large, and their place frequently changed. The application is continued for about half an hour, although relief is frequently experienced in ten to fifteen minutes. A battery of about ten elements is used.

The Markets.

Produce Markets

NEW YORK, October 24.—Cotton is quiet; 14⅜c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and strongly in buyers favor; receipts 22,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat is heavy and 1c lower on No 1 spring; receipts 15,000 bu; sales 73,000 bu at 104@110c for No 2 Chicago; 108@115c for No 2 Milwaukee; 117@121c for No 1 spring; 114@119c for winter red western. Rye dull and heavy. Corn is scarce and a shade firmer; receipts 23,000 bush; sales 56,000 bu; 87½@87¾c for western mixed, afloat. Barley is firmer and more active. Oats dull and lower; receipts 155,000 bu; sales 21,000 bu; 55@57c for mixed western; 56@59c for white do. Pork is firm at $19 00@19 25 for new mess and for old do. Cut Meats are unchanged. Beef—western nominal. Lard—13¾c for steam. Whiskey—101½c. Sugar unchanged. Petroleum—5¾@5½c for crude and 11¼@12c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 27th.—Flour—The market has been fairly active and there has been but slight change in prices. We quote: Extra, $4 00@5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 5 @6 5 ; rye, $5 00@5 25; buckwheat, $6 50@7 00. Wheat—The market has been only fairly active, and prices have declined. Spot Amber has been in moderate demand at 104c; seller October same, and seller November 105c. No. 2 Amber inactive and without sales. Extra White Michigan inanimate at 117c. No. 1 White Michigan has been lifeless at 111c. No. 2 White Wabash has been in good demand at 116½c. No. 1 Red Wabash spot and to arrive was disposed of at 109c. No. 2 Red Wabash has been quite active at 102½c. Dayton & Michigan going at 102c; seller November brought 103c. Amber Illinois sold in small quantities at 117c for No 1 and 109c for No 2. Corn—The Corn market has been quite lively, and prices were considerably lower, with High-mixed spot and seller October going at 75c, new bringing 69c; new options went at 69c for seller October and 63c for December. New Low-mixed was obtained at 65½c. No Grade Corn, new, was lower at 58c. Damaged Corn brought 56c. Oats—The market for Oats has been dull and sales limited at 51c for No 1, 49c for No 2 spot and seller November. White Oats changed hands at 5 c, Michigan bringing 49c. For Rejected Oats 46c was offered, without finding sellers. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $18 50@19 00 per ton; shorts at $19 00; fine middlings $27@30. Corn meal a shade lower at $23 00. Chop Feed $25 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and and $22 00 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c, Lard, 15½c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for beef and 7½c for mutton per lb. Butter—33@35c for fresh roll, 30@28c for fresh in kegs and 20@22c for common ℔ lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 80c; Early Rose, at 66c, and 50c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 50c; Mercers and Carter, 55c. Eggs, 18@19c for fresh in barrels and 20c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 160c for large white; 1750 for small white; 185@200c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 12c dressed chickens, 11c per per lb; ducks, 10c; geese, dressed, 9c per lb; quail, 175@200c per doz.; partridge, $2 20@$2 50 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $ @$35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, October 24—Wheat lower for spring: No 1 Milwaukee Club, 112c. Corn quiet at 89@90c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26—9:45 A. M.—Wheat—No. 1, 92c; No. 2, 85½c cash; 85½c seller November; 85c seller December. Receipts, 133,000 bu; shipments, 120,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Wheat neglected; No 2 Milwaukee nominally 100c. Corn dull; sales 5,000 bu on car lots at 79c. Oats held at 51c. Rye neglected. Barley dull at 125c; choice Canada, 135c. Pork, $21 00. Lard, 14¼@15c. Freights—wheat, 9¼c, corn, 8¼c.

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged; Extra 117½c; No 1 114c; No 2 110½c; No 1 Amber nominal. Corn, nothing new mixed nominal at 73c. Oats quiet; No 1 mixed 51c. Barley steady at $2 35@2 70. Freights unchanged at 5½c to Oswego; 2¼c to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; red at 105@108c; white, 110@118c. Corn in fair demand; old at 75@78c; new at 60c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53@57c. Cotton dull at 14½c. Whisky quiet at 99c. Lard quiet and unchanged 13c. Bulk Meats—shoulders in good demand at 6¾c. Bacon quiet at 7¾c, 11¾ and 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Flour, superfine $0 00@4 25; extra, $4 50@4 70; spring wheat family, extra, $5 62½@6 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio extra family, $5 50@6 25; high grades, $7 25@7 75. Wheat dull; red, 115@120c; amber, 122@127c. Corn—yellow, 85@86c. Oats steady; mixed, 57c. Whiskey dull at 103½c. Butter easy; western prime, 32@34c; choice rolls, 34@38c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Flour unchanged.—Wheat lower; No 3 fall, 96½@97c asked; 95c bid; No 2 do 88@89c. Corn held above buyers' views; small sales of white mixed at 73c. Oats easy at 48½@50c. Barley unchanged. Rye lower at 80c. Whiskey steady at 99c. Pork firm at $20 50. Bacon quiet, only order trade. Lard, nothing doing. Hogs slow; Yorkers $4 75@5 00; bacon $5 40; butchers $5 50@5 75; extra, $5 90; receipts, 4,380; shipments, 1,500.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Wheat unsettled and lower at 83½c cash or October; November, 83¾c. Corn unsettled and lower at 69½c cash or October; 66½c November. Oats quiet and steady at 47c cash or October; 44½c November. Barley steady at 116½c cash; 109c November. Pork quiet and weak; $16 45@16 50 bid for seller the year. Lard easier; at $11 35 seller February; $11 10 seller the year. Whiskey steady at 97½c. Hogs—receipts, 10,000 head; market quiet at $5 00@5 15 for common to choice.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine, $4 25@4 75; do extra, $4 75@5 50; do family, $5 75@6 75. Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 Amber western, 125@134c; No 2 do. 120@121c; No 3 do, 118c; No 1 red western, 120@123c; No 2 115½@120c. Corn dull; mixed western 85c; white western, 85@90c. Oats firm; mixed western, 58@60c; white do, 60c. Rye, 100@105c. Hay dull at $17@20. Provisions quiet, steady and unchanged; Mess Pork, $22. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 8½@8½c; clear rib sides, 13½c. Bacon—shoulders, 8½@9c; clear rib sides, 13½@12½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14@15c. Lard, refined, 14½@15c. Butter—western dull; tubbed, 33@36c; western rolls, 30@34c. Coffee quiet and very strong; fair to choice, 18@22½c. Petroleum dull at 5½@5¾c. Whiskey dull at 102c.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Wool market dull. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 5 c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 46@50c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 48@50c; combing washed, 50@65c; combing unwashed, 42@48c; Canada combing, 62@65c; fine unwashed, 34@36c; coarse and medium unwashed, 40@42c; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino pulled, 42@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 45@50c.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Wool, no change; transactions exceeded the expectation. The sales of domestic were upwards of 110,000 lbs. Stocks have been reduced 70,000 lbs. There is a very good assortment of fine fleeces. Medium fleeces and combing and delaine selections scarce and wanted at full current rates. Good lines of superfine and extra pulled very scarce. Sales, 259,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, extra, double extra and treble extra, 52@57c, the bulk being double extra; Michigan, Wisconsin and other fleeces, 51@54c; combing and delaine fleeces, 59@62½c; unwashed combing and delaine, 43@46c; tub washed, 55c; scoured, 60@62½c; superfine and extra pulled, 45@55c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Beef cattle—Market dull and lower; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 00@7 50; fair to good, $5 50@6 00; common, $4 00@5 00 ℔ cwt. Sheep unchanged at $4 50@6 00. Hogs dull at $9 50@10 00. Sales 4,500 beeves; 14,000 sheep; 6,500 hogs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head. The market was dull and weak; Texan cows, $2 85@3 00; corn-fed Texan steers, $4 20@4 40; good to choice natives, $5 50@6 50; shipments 1,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head. The market was moderately active; prices steady; common to choice, $5 00@[illegible]; shipments, 2,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head. The market was steady at $4 25; shipments, 600 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 26.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,077 head, making the total supply for the week 10,552 head. No buyers on hand and no business doing except retailing, so no fair quotations can be made. Stock is coming in quite lively, and the prospect are good for a large run. Hogs—Receipts to day, 6,980 head, making the total supply for the week 25,305 head. Philadelphia, $6 40@6 90; Yorkers, $5 50@6 00. Sheep—receipts to day, 5,500 head, making the total supply for the week 17,900 head. Best, $4 50@5 50; medium, $3 50@4 25; common, $3 00@3 75. No sales.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Beeves—Receipts to day, 6,170 head, making the total supply for week 10,850 head, against 8,730 head the same time last week. The quality was mainly poor and the market among the worst for selling for several years. Prices ruled [illegible] lower than Monday last, with the largest [illegible] Texas and Cherokee cattle ranged from [illegible]. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to day, 5,750 head, making the total supply for the week 23,635 head, against 31,000 head the same time last week. Prime sheep and lambs were in fair demand [illegible]. Sheep ranged at 4¼@6c, lambs, 5½@7½c, with a few choice at 7¾c. Hogs—Receipts to day, 18,000 head, making the total supply for the week 47,006 head, against [illegible] the same time last week. Live hogs, a few common Ohio sold at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Dressed easier at [illegible] ℔ lb.